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THE OLDEST AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN MARYLAND.

Terms:---\$1.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOL. XVII.

AUGUST, 1880.

No. 8.

THE

MARYLAND FARMER:

A

MONTHLY MAGAZINE:

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture and Rural Economy.

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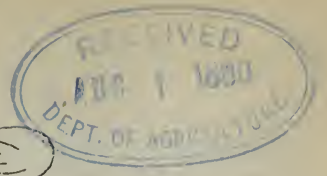
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THE

Maryland Farmer

AND THE FARMER

Published weekly, except on Sundays and public holidays, at the Maryland Farmer and the Farmer's Office, No. 100 North Second Street, Baltimore, Md.

Subscription price, \$2.00 per annum in advance. Single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, 50 cents per annum.

Entered as second-class matter, May 1, 1879, under post office No. 100, Baltimore, Md., and for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 1, 1918.

POSTED BY THE

Postmaster, Baltimore, Md.

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THE MARYLAND FARMER:

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural Economy.

Vol. XVII.

BALTIMORE, AUGUST, 1880.

No. 8

OUR LONDON LETTERS.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

LONDON, England, June 14th, 1880.

A much higher temperature has prevailed of late, and with soft genial breezes, in place of the cutting east winds recently complained of, the weather throughout the past week has been of a brilliant character. The days have been sunny and the nights warm, but although there have been splendid showers of rain in some districts, they have been partial. To-day, however, there is a steady downpour. Farm work of every description is now well in hand, the weather having given every advantage for the clearing of the land and eradication of weeds; while warm, bright days and an absence of frost at night have done wonders in promoting the development of vegetation, which, unchecked by cold winds and favored by sunshine, has made rapid progress. The absence of rain, it is true, has given rise to some well founded complaints as far as the pastures are concerned; but even if the weather between this and harvest prove droughty it will probably be beneficial to wheat growth in this country, where the maximum of sunshine is required to produce an abundant crop.

During the earlier part of the week the weather in France was unsettled and very cold at night; but a milder temperature has since prevailed, unaccompanied, however, by any signs of rain. The drought has now continued for nearly two months, and the extreme dryness of the soil is beginning to be regarded with considerable anxiety. Cereals, it is true, do not appear to have suffered much for lack of moisture, but pastures, both natural and artificial, are to a great extent compromised, the clover and lucerne crops in many localities being almost withered up. Night frosts have played sad havoc with potatoes in the eastern departments, while in the north some of the best fields have had to be re-sown. There is a general outcry for rain among the farmers.

At Marseilles the imports of wheat for the past week have amounted to only 29,000 qrs., while the stock in the docks now stands at the insignificant total of 26,000 qrs. All fresh arrivals have met a rapid sale, and there has been a good business passing for forward delivery.

At Amiens, Dreux and Sens the supplies have been very small, and an active demand has been experienced for wheat at a rise of 10 cents, while oats and barley have favored sellers to a similar extent.

At Rouen, owing to the small arrivals, an important advance has occurred in the value of nearly all descriptions of cereal produce.

The favorable opinions which recently obtained in Germany with regard to the state of the growing crop have undergone considerable modification of late, as the weather has continued cold and windy, and warm rain is much wanted. Vegetation generally is backward and night frosts have done much damage to potatoes and rye, which is just coming into ear. The oilseed plants are also regarded unfavorably.

At Hamburg the wheat trade has ruled firm at advancing prices, with a good local consumptive demand for all fine sorts. Prices, however, continue too high to allow of any export movement.

At Alexandria the grain trade has emerged from the state of depression which has characterized it for some time past, and with a much firmer tone wheat has been in active request at an advance of 25 cents to 50 cents per qr. from the recent lowest point. Needy buyers have also had to pay much higher rates for beans, but maize and barley have not shared in the increased activity, both articles having met with a dragging sale.

LONDON, England, June 24th, 1880.

The rains and warm forcing weather of the past week have greatly improved the appearance of all vegetation, and the root crops especially are now unusually strong and promising. The rains have come too late to secure anything like a

good crop of hay, even in late districts, but pastures have been greatly improved. Wheats are coming into ear in most places, and are everywhere a good color.

The cattle salesmen and butchers are "at it again." They held a conference at Leeds, last Monday, for the consideration of the existing restrictions on the importation of foreign cattle, and for taking such steps as the conference deems expedient. The conference deemed it expedient that foreign cattle, after inspection, should be allowed to go alive into the interior of the country, if not found diseased. The chairman, Mr. John Whitehead, of Leeds, President of the Foreign Cattle Trade Association, said that "the butchers were not merely moving in this matter for their own interests, but for the good of the country. The time had come when the butchers should endeavor to have the restrictions on the importation of foreign cattle removed, or to have as few restrictions as possible." On the other hand, Mr. John Irwin said, "For the moment I do not think it discreet to raise any agitation in the matter, as it would be looked upon as a reactionary policy, which would produce a feeling of annoyance, more especially, as scarcely a cargo of cattle arrives from the United States ports without one or more cases of pleuro-pneumonia, which fact is duly recorded at the Privy Council Office. I am endeavoring to devise a scheme by which cattle from the Western States may be permitted to enter the country without being subject to the regulations of compulsory slaughter; but until we have considerable arrivals of 'clean' cargoes, I am afraid we shall not have a chance of rescinding the existing orders."

Australian papers, which have recently reached London, say, in plain terms, that in spite of the great distance which separates the southern colonies from the mother country, they are fully alive to the fact that it has been clearly proved that the English market is available for the placing of their perishable produce. Wool and grain, gold and tin, have long been considered almost the only exports from Australia to England; but the rapid passages made during the past two years by the steamships of the Orient Line have demonstrated that, if specially treated, various articles of food can be delivered in England in excellent condition. Thirteen thousand miles would seem a long distance to convey fresh food; but, even though the Tropics have to be crossed, steamships and ice-chambers have combined to render the scheme a success. And thus there have already been sold at remunerative prices, and eaten with relish, fresh meat which was

killed in Melbourne and Sydney yards, fresh butter from Victorian dairies, grapes from South Australian vineyards, and apples from the orchards of beautiful Tasmania. Producers in Australia are consequently busy with their arrangements for developing an active trade in these various articles of consumption, and there is no doubt that their several interests will be materially benefited. So, too, it would seem certain that the consignees of the produce in England will reap no little advantage.

Farm Work for August.

This month, under the old regime of agriculture in the Southern and Middle States, was usually considered a leisure one, or a half-holiday month; but under the present progressive system it is a busy one with most agriculturists. Tobacco planters had their corn to lay by in July and their tobacco crop to be attended to, so that there has been no time with them to thresh their grain before now, even if they have had the time to secure it in stacks or barns. It is presumed, however, that the corn has been worked for the last time, and the tobacco, root crops, &c., are in a condition to wait until the wheat can be prepared for market. If so, we advise our friends to get their wheat in readiness for sale as quickly as possible, for we cannot see anything likely to raise the price of this grain, but much that is likely to lower the prices before winter.

CORN CROP.

If there be any late corn,—and it is probable owing to lateness in planting and the long dry spell we had in May and June that there is much corn yet to be worked for the last time,—we advise that cow peas be sown at the rate of one to one and a half bushels per acre just before the cultivators, that the peas may be thus covered. Sow over the corn one bushel of plaster per acre. Cut off the corn as soon as it matures into the full glazed state, and out of the roasting ear condition, that the peas may have the full benefit of September suns and rains and they will be ready to furnish in October a good green manuring for the wheat crop.

Prepare for

WHEAT SOWING ON FALLOW.

If you mean to sow wheat on clover ley or turf, the land should be plowed this month. For the best details in regard to the preparation of the land, selection of seeds, &c., we are spared from making suggestions of our own, by the timely article of our esteemed correspondent, D. S. C.,

to be found elsewhere in this number of the FARMER, to which we call your special attention, as it is worthy of a careful consideration.

TURNIPS.

During the month, sow turnips on well prepared rich land. About the 15th or 20th is considered the best time, and land newly cleared and burnt over, or old tobacco beds, cow-peaned spots, and old pasture sod land plowed twice or thrice during summer, are the best soils for this crop. But the turnip will grow and yield well on any good soil made rich and well dressed so as to be in fine tilth, and as it is so valuable for stock, sheep especially, every farmer should sow an acre or more. They yield more when drilled and thinned by hand to five or six inches apart in the drill, but the common practice is to sow one or two pounds of seed mixed in a peck of plaster or ashes or dry sand, over an acre, and brush in the seed or use a smoothing harrow, and if possible, just before a shower, or when the land is moist, not too wet, after a rain. Ashes and plaster is a good manure for turnips. Bones dissolved is an excellent fertilizer for this crop. To avoid the fly and secure a crop, the land should be in prime order, and highly manured or fertilized, so that the plants may grow quickly until they get in the rough leaf, when they will be safe from the fly. As soon as they begin to "bottle," to form bulbs, pass a harrow over them, both ways, which will not only work them, but will thin them sufficiently. They can be gone over afterwards with hoes, and the grass wed up, and where the bunches are too thick, they can be thinned by hand or by the hoe. They will, if the weather suits, soon cover the ground and need no further cultivation. The best varieties for field culture and for stock are the large Yellow Globe, Purple Top Strap-leaf, and large White Norfolk. See what we said last month concerning this crop.

LATE POTATOES,

Keep the soil loose and free of weeds. Run the cultivator between the rows, hoe the vines, sow over the rows a mixture, equal parts of ashes, plaster and salt. When they begin to blossom run a small plow with mould board next to the vines, throwing the dirt level, so as to form a broad hill about the potato vines, the lowest part being at the root of the plant, then run a cultivator with only three teeth in the middle of each row. After this, go over the ground and pull by hand any weeds growing among the rows. If bugs attack, use Royal Purple, one pound to a half bushel of plaster, and you will conquer the rapacious enemy.

STOCK OF ALL KINDS.

All stock require special attention this month. The pastures grow poor, and especially this year, hence it is important to see that your animals do not suffer. Make up with green fodder of some sort for any deficiency in pastures. Be sure and provide pure, clean water—running water—if possible. Do not suffer your stock to slake their thirst in muddy, nasty holes, as is too often the case.

Milch cows ought now to have a good feed of bran or shorts at night and morning, and an allowance of cut millet, green fodder corn, or some green food in addition to what they can get from the stunted dried up pasture.

Sheep should be well looked after at this season, as dogs and hungry men about this time of the year seem to have a hankering after sheep meat, later on there comes the hog mania. These diseases we know are periodic with some races of dogs and men, in regions of the country south of the famous Mason and Dixon's line. Be sure and let the sheep have access to pure water, and salt sprinkled on tar in troughs so as to destroy or keep off the Fly, which at this particular time, deposit their eggs in the nostrils of the sheep, soon to become worms that crawl up and into the brain or about the seat of the brain, and finally produce death.

Hogs should have a small allowance of grain so as to keep them in good growing condition. Fallen fruits, or a run in the orchards will help them very much. They should have a stream or pond to wallow and lie in when they feel like a bath, and pure clean water to drink.

ROADS.

This is an excellent time to put your farm roads in good order, and to help the road supervisor by your taking upon yourself to prove how a bad piece of road near your farm can be re-constructed so as to be solid and firm, with smooth, shelving drains on each side to take off the water. You will set him and your neighbors a good example which will stimulate rivalry, and before another year you will probably find all the roads in your neighborhood put in fine order, and made permanently solid by simply following a few simple rules which common sense will dictate.

TOBACCO.

While we regret to learn from individuals and from the press that not more than half or two-thirds of a crop of tobacco will be grown in this country this year owing to various causes—two of which chiefly are the fly and the drought—we yet think good may come out of what seems an evil. Let our planters try to make the half crop they

have, being as much money as the whole crop would have brought, by taking extra pains in its culture, in keeping it free from worms and in curing and preparing for market. In regard to curing, I refer them to an article on the subject in this number of the *FARMER*, about the new method discovered by accident in Virginia, patented by Mr. Barnett. The seasons, if nothing else will teach our planters that they can hereafter only make money from tobacco by adopting the new system, that of making less quantity, taking more pains in its culture, and curing it after a better and more certain method. Improvements are daily made in every sort of industrial enterprises, and why not in the curing of tobacco with certainty and precision? The same superiority obtained in fruits by evaporating, over the old way of sundrying, can be and has been attained, in curing tobacco by new processes over the firing or sun-cured process of the olden time.

Farmers should combine and send a committee to see and examine into this new system in its place of origin and see the process practically going on, and then they will be convinced and see that it is no humbug, and that the expense is trifling compared to the profits.

LIQUID MANURE FOR GROWING TOBACCO PLANTS.

MR. PERRY'S EXPERIMENT.

As so many millions of plants were destroyed this year by the fly, perhaps it will not be out of place here to state that an old subscriber called on us lately and related his experience with growing plants this year. Mr. E. G. Perry is a practical tobacco planter of Prince George's county, Maryland, and of high social position, said he sowed tobacco beds as usually prepared, and he re-sowed, yet the flies destroyed his plants as fast as they came up, until he despaired entirely, when it occurred to him he would try an experiment. His garden has been in cultivation over 20 years, and, annually manured and planted in vegetables. On 24th May he had a square which had grown cabbage in 1879, spaded up and raked fine, without any manure or fertilizer, he sowed tobacco seed on it, surrounded it with plank 12 inches high thinks it ought to be 16 inches above ground and 4 inches below ground to keep out moles. As soon as the plants came up—the seed had been soaked a few days before they were sown—he commenced watering them with manure water every evening. He placed a half bushel of strong stable or horse manure in a tight plaster barrel and filled it with water, allowing it to remain a day and stirring it occasionally, and with this water he sprinkled every evening the bed. When the water was exhausted the barrel was filled up,

and the same manure was sufficient for three fillings of the barrel. No fly ever was seen in the bed after the plants began to peep above ground when the manure water was begun to be applied. On the 10th of June the plants were as large as a quarter dollar, and a splendid bed of plants he had. He has, no doubt, if planters would follow this plan of making beds enclosed with plank fences 16 inches high, and using manure water or liquid manure to stimulate the growth as soon as the plants come up, and continue the application, that they would get rid of the fly and have an abundance of plants at far less cost of labor and time. The beds need not be sown before April, and not half the amount of picking the grass out would be required, as the plants would at that season, and with the liquid manuring, grow so fast as soon to cover the ground, and thus "picking" would also, in a great measure, be got rid of. Again, such beds could be so quickly covered if a cold night or spell should set in. He says this plan is superior to hot-beds, for they are expensive, require constant watching and some skill, and the plants are always tender and hard to live when transplanted to open ground.

We commend Mr. Perry's plan to the thoughtful consideration of our planters.

Garden Work for August.

The suggestions we have to make on garden work for this month are not many, and yet there are some matters that it is important not to neglect. Saving the *best seeds* as they ripen is a matter of interest to him who desires to grow his own seeds and keep them pure. The seeds should be gathered as soon as fully ripened, and then further dried in a dry place, and rubbed out, put in paper bags and hung up or placed in some dry place secure from mice or other enemies. The garden should be kept free from weeds and not one be allowed to ripen its seeds. Ground should be prepared for strawberry plants if a new bed is intended to be made, and other beds made ready for the reception of seeds and plants proper to be set out, or sown during the month.

Winter Cabbage.—It is not too late to plant on rich ground Savoy and Flat Dutch Cabbage for winter.

Salads.—Lettuce, Corn-Salad, Endive, shall all be sown during this month.

Turnips.—Sow the main crop before the 20th. Long White is one of the best varieties for the table, as is also the Yellow Malta, for a rich yellow turnip in early winter.

Beans.—Sow a few rows of Snap or Bush Beans for fall use and for pickling.

Beets.—Long Blood beets may be sown now on rich soil, and if the weather be at all propitious a crop of large tender beets may be looked for and will be more delicious than those planted in May.

Celery.—Set out celery plants; those planted now will be as good if not better, because more tender, than when planted earlier. It will come in late, but be crisp and fresher in taste. No garden can have too many celery stalks, the over-supply of the family can always be readily disposed of at highly remunerating prices.

Water Cress.—Transplant this pleasant salad along the sides of water streams and about springs. Set the plants 8 to 12 inches apart, and cultivate them to keep the grass and weeds away until the cress possesses the ground.

Corn.—Plant some of the earliest varieties of corn, and if the ground be dry, soak the corn and moisten the soil when you plant; press the earth close about the grains and it will vegetate very quickly. It is very delicious as late roasting ears, which keep for weeks fit for use after being gathered in the cool fall weather.

Cucumbers.—A few hills planted now and watered frequently, so that the earth does not become dry, and well cultivated, will produce a fine crop for pickling. Liquid manure, not too strong, applied to the roots twice a week will cause a rapid growth.

Onion Seed.—Sow some in a shaded place, and they will give good setts for next spring's planting. We have seeded them as late as the 10th of this month, sowing thick, and had them stand out all winter with a protection only of brush and long litter, and in the spring, took them up and planted out as onion setts, producing a very fine crop of early onions.

Peppers, Cauliflowers, Brocoli and Celery.—Keep all these well worked and never allowed to suffer with drought. Water freely, not a sprinkle every evening, but a heavy wetting twice a week. Let the water penetrate the soil some inches. This is laborious if you are not provided, as you should be, with a force-pump and hose; but it will pay well to make this extra exertion by hand and watering-pot if the season requires it.

Radish.—Sow a few rows of Rose Colored or White China Winter Radish, and by all means try some of the California Mammoth Radish, which is excellent in taste and so large that one is enough for half a dozen people at breakfast.

Spinach.—Sow a bed of this superior vegetable. Prickly or Fall is the best variety to sow this month.

Tomatoes.—Save the seed from the best, earliest specimens of such as are perfect in form and heavy in weight, and of fair size. Much depends upon the seed of the tomato to ensure a good crop of fine fruit.

Pot and Medicinal Herbs.—Harvest these as each sort comes into bloom, dry quickly in the shade, and then pack closely in boxes or vessels so they will be entirely excluded from the air. We mention the best time for cutting herbs, but they may be cut at any time before they mature their seed. Sage, Thyme, &c., may be cut twice a year. There is no excuse for any one having a garden to be on the beg or buying Sage and Thyme at hog-killing time, as these indispensable condiments can be grown so easily and saved with so little trouble.

HOW TO PREPARE A LAWN.

We are requested by a subscriber to give our views as to the method of making a lawn. Without knowing whether it is to be a new one, or one to be improved, or one without or with trees upon it, we are not informed, and shall go on to give our advice as if it was a new spot without trees. First we should plow the ground deep, say 8 or 10 inches, subsoil every furrow; then harrow and cultivate until it was in good tilth. Spread 20 or 30 cartloads of well-rotted stable manure, say 6 cords on the acre; plow it in with a single horse plow. Sow 4 bushels of salt on the acre and harrow it in. Then apply broadcast 400 pounds of bone dust and harrow until it was smooth and perfectly comminuted. About the 1st of September would sow 20 pounds of Kentucky Blue Grass, 5 pounds of White Clover Seed and 15 pounds of English Perennial Rye Grass. One-half this quantity would do, but we always think nothing is gained by using the smallest quantity of grass seed. We should add to this mixture of seeds at least 5 pounds of Sweet Vernal Grass or New England Bent Grass, if we sowed only 10 pounds of Kentucky Blue, 2½ pounds of White Clover and 7½ pounds of Rye Grass. These seeds should be rolled in and the ground left as level as possible. During the coming fall the ground should be covered with well decomposed manure. As soon as the grass gets 2 inches high let the lawn mower be started, and the crop it cuts left on the ground to mulch the roots of the young grass and to decay as vegetable mould. Continue to cut with the mower as often as the grass gets 2 or 3 inches high. Use the roller after the land is moistened by rains, until the soil is compact, level and firm. In this way a perfect turf will be formed on the lawn, and be an enduring thing of comfort and beauty.

For the Maryland Farmer.

Wheat Planting.—1880.

PREPARING THE GROUND—SELECTING AND PREPARING THE SEED—EXPERIMENTING—FOUR CHOICE VARIETIES OF WHEAT—EARLY HARVEST—INCREASE YIELD AND PROFIT.

In order to get the very best results from a wheat crop next season, it is a good time now to begin preparations for planting.

Where a farmer is in doubt of the benefit or success of any new mode or system which may be recommended, and which he does not fully understand, although others may have obtained great results therefrom, it will be well for such farmer to make experiments on a small scale, say with an acre or two, in which case the test will be just as convincing as on a larger area; while, in case of failure or unsatisfactory returns, the loss will not be large or serious, as in case of experimenting with the whole crop. For instance, with *deep sub-soil plowing*, lay off one acre in a field of several acres, to be planted to wheat, plow that acre 8 or 10 inches deep with a good, stout team, following in the same furrow with a small one-horse plow, breaking up the earth in the bottom of the first 3 or 4 inches deeper, and the next furrow will cover up the new earth, thus broken with the surface earth, which will still be on top, so that the raw sub-soil will not come to the surface, though the plowing will really be one foot deep. This experiment with one or two acres will not cost much, but will prove the value of the operation as well as on a much larger space. So with other experiments; if the planter has doubts, make limited experiments at first by which to satisfy himself.

Another experiment, *Hoeing Wheat*. Those, in this country and Europe, who have practised, wide drill planting and then hoeing the wheat have realized great advantage therefrom, both in increased yield and security from calamity. It is usually done by planting in drills 12 to 14 inches apart; then when the wheat is well up, go through it with the wheat-hoe or cultivator, having the teeth spread so as to fit the rows of grain; this is done once or twice in the Fall for purpose of killing weeds, loosening the soil, and turning it up to the wheat rows, which does much to prevent winter-killing. Then in the Spring again go through once or twice to kill weeds, mellow the earth, and aid in preserving moisture, which is a help against both drought and rust. Mr. Travis, of Michigan, has invented and manufactures an excellent implement called a *Wheat-Hoe*, which is used and approved in several localities in Michigan, New York and Pennsylvania; and Mr.

Jones, of Delaware, has invented and is manufacturing a really improved tooth for planting wheat. Those who have had most experience in hoeing the wheat crop assert that it adds from one-third to one-half, and often double the yield, to the common mode, other things being equal; and that the increased yield by this mode more than doubly pays the cost of the extra work of doing it. Certainly it will not cost the farmer anything serious to make the trial this Fall on an acre or two. So with many other new operations which come well recommended, the farmer might gain much by making limited experiments at first, while the loss could be but trifling at the worst.

Selecting and Preparing Seed.—My chief object at this time in writing this article is to call attention seasonably to this Fall's planting. Much—in fact most—depends upon good seed rightly prepared. First, decide as far as facts and observation will enable you to do, what is the *best variety* for your land and locality, and get the best specimens you can of that variety, even at some cost. You see, even an increase of only 4 or 5 bushels the acre will well pay for considerable cost of seed; often 8 to 10 bushels additional yield is the result of good over poor seed.

It is best to secure that variety which is known to ripen early in your locality, also that which has stiff, stand-up straw, and that which gives hard flinty grain; and particularly those varieties which give largest proportion of grain to straw.

In the planting of 1877, and harvest 1878, the Pennsylvania Agricultural College, on one of its experimental farms, made interesting experiments in *wheat growing*, with very instructive results. From reports of more than 20 varieties, I here give the results of four excellent varieties: Fultz, Clawson, Gold Medal, and Gold Dust, all sowed at the same date last week in September, 1877, and all harvested at same date the last week in June, 1878, an acre of each variety.

Fultz and *Gold Medal*, both sowed September 28, 1877, and both harvested June 28, 1878; both are bald, light-colored grain. They yielded per acre of grain and straw as follows:

Fultz grain, 32.08 bushels—straw, 2,592 lbs.; Gold Medal, grain, 31.54 bushels—straw, 2,552 pounds.

Note how nearly equal the yield is in both grain and straw.

Clawson, grain, 32.00 bushels—straw, 3,072 pounds; *Gold Dust*, grain, 31.24 bushels—straw, 3,042 pounds.

It will be noticed that the Clawson and Gold Dust gave considerable more straw than the Fultz and Gold Medal did, while the yield of grain with

all four varieties was very nearly the same, only a fraction of a bushel difference. The land on which they were all sown was wheat stubble, plowed soon after harvest, clay-sand loam.

Having determined the variety you wish to plant, clean it as well as possible through the fanning mill, then soak it from 6 to 10 hours in salt brine, occasionally stirring it and skimming off all light and foul seed and stuff that rise to the surface. Then stir the wheat in fine lime or plaster to dry it for the drill. From this preparation the seed is much less likely to have insect-eggs, or mildew or rust clinging to it when planted; besides it will all sprout and come up sooner and more evenly, as well as grow on more vigorously.

To make a good, mellow, friable seed-bed for the drill to plant the seed in, after plowing as above directed, the ground should be thoroughly harrowed and then rolled with a heavy land-roller which crushes and powders the lumps which the harrow does not; instead of a roller some first class farmers use a plank or slab sled or drag, which also crushes the lumps very finely; either mode is far better than the harrow alone, and prepares the soil just right for receiving the grain from the drill.

Farmers carrying out the above directions in their wheat crop will gain much more than the extra cost of doing, and feel honor in the results.

D. S. C.

NOTE.—In my article, July No., page 208, the printer makes me say—"cut the wheat 6 or 8 days later," when it should be *earlier*; that is, in the *dough state*, 6 or 8 days *earlier* than usual harvest to prevent effects of *rust*, and to make heavier grain, and more flour to the weight of grain. My only wish and object is, to help the farmer, enlarge his yields and profits of the wheat crop. D. S. C.

Kill off the Dogs.

Every week the papers bring us accounts of valuable cattle lost from madness caused by the bites of rabid dogs. Every year the enormous loss to the sheep industry from worrying dogs startles us by its size, and yet we go on year after year risking life and property and suffering discomforts, if not death, from the fangs and diseases of these hordes of worthless dogs.

They do not protect us from burglars once in a hundred times. If a burglar is determined to enter a dwelling and bolts and bars do not stop him, surely a dog will not. A faithless dog is enticed away; a resolute dog is quickly quieted by

a bit of poisoned meat. Nor are they desirable companions for our children; they teach them nothing good and they make them overbearing and cruel. Nor do they protect our farms and buildings to any great extent from vermin; a good steel trap will free a barn from rats and a field from woodchucks more satisfactorily than a dozen dogs. A "boom" has lately been started in favor of the dog, on the ground that he will thus free the farmer from these indoor and outdoor pests; after long trials and much bitter experiences, I say one steel trap against a score of dogs. If dogs are used to drive cattle serious injury may be done to the cows and certain injury will be done to the butter made from the milk of a "dogged" beast.

A dog in his life-time will frighten or bite one's friends or one's children a hundred times for once that he will protect from a determined burglar. A dog by jumping over a roadside fence or barking at a horse on the highway may subject his owner to greater loss of time and money than the good done by all the dogs of a county would amount to. Dogs kept as house dogs on a farm or in a village, are a relic and evidence of barbarism, of a wild and savage state of existence not yet passed away. Where dogs are kept birds are scarce; and birds are now recognized as among the farmers' and villagers' most valuable friends. Without the birds, the worms and bugs and all the insects injurious to vegetation and distressing to human beings would exist in countless swarms, and the toad in gardens is as busy and useful as the bird in the tree or meadow. And against all, toad, bird, sheep, cows, children, friends, does this cur wage unceasing warfare. When he is not biting he is barking. And day and night, year in and year out, the useless dog is more or less of a wild beast in our midst; and not seldom he is a source of the deadliest danger. Madness in the dog, and the communication of this terrible disease to human beings, are facts—and terrible facts. Hardly a month passes in this country in which we do not see accounts of a human being in one of its most terrible forms, and where death does not follow the bite of a dog which is rabid, or supposed to be, the agony of apprehension darkens the life of many a happy home.

Now, if we put on one side the loss of our most valuable property, as well as the frequent cases of human death, suffering and sorrow, and on the other side, the few benefits which these semi-wild beasts confer upon the community, shall we hesitate long in deciding on which side the balance lies?—R. G. Jr., in *The Rural New Yorker*.

Value of Plaster.

Though plaster is largely used, and continually discussed in the journals, its many and various values are yet far from being generally understood. The results it has been known to produce in certain cases are almost fabulous.

Mr. George Geddes has stated that one of his fields has been kept in a condition of increasing fertility for fifty years by growing clover with no other fertilizers than gypsum. Even, therefore, if it possessed no other agricultural value than merely as a fertilizer for clover it would be of inestimable benefit to the country.

It has also a specific value for most broad leaved plants, and especially for Indian corn when applied in the earlier stages of its growth. It may in all cases be added with advantage to barn-yard manure, the effective value of which it tends to develop. A remarkable case has been reported of its successful application to a crop of sorghum in which the yield was increased from two tons up to ten tons. In composting manure and fertilizers of nearly every kind it is used with excellent results, and the prominent place it holds in the French system of Prof. Ville, clearly shows the great value he attaches to it.—*The Station Record.*

Evaporating Fruit.

In a recent issue of *The Farmer* some inquiries appear about drying fruit. Four years ago last winter I procured a dryer, and have had it in use ever since, drying nearly all kinds of fruit, large and small, that are usually raised on a fruit farm; also pumpkins, sweet corn, and several garden vegetables, all of which retain their natural flavor so nearly that many persons eating them prepared for the table do not discover they are dried products until told. I have dried of apples each year from 800 to 3,000 pounds, and realized from eight to fourteen cents per pound in Philadelphia and Pittsburg, while common fruit sold at the same time from one and one-half to three or four cents per pound. My dried peaches, pared, brought me twenty-five cents per pound readily, and last year thirty for my best. Raspberries I sold for from twenty-eight to thirty cents per pound, requiring a fraction over three quarts to make a pound of dried ones. I did not sell any pitted cherries last season, but did some unpitted at nine cents per pound. I cannot tell how many cherries it will take to make one pound after drying. I am satisfied that if we can sell at home or anywhere else so they will net us five or six cents per quart we would not do better to dry them, though

think pitted cherries sold in our markets for about twenty-five cents per pound last season.

When I cannot get as much as forty cents per bushel for green apples I dry all I can and think it pays better. Peaches will net us at least \$1 per bushel green, when pared and dried, and from fifty to seventy-five cents per bushel to dry them without paring. Since I have used this dryer the raspberries I have dried have netted me more than those I sold without drying. Last season I dried 1,500 pounds, and sold most of them at thirty cents per pound.—*Wilson Hall in Ohio Farmer.*

Salt for Trees and Vegetables.

I give you a sketch of my experience with the use of salt in the orchard and garden. Young fruit trees can be made to grow and do well in places where old trees have died, by sowing a pint of salt on the earth where they are to stand. After trees are set I continue to sow a pint of salt around each every year. I set twenty-five trees in sandy soil for each one of seven years and only succeeded in getting one to live, and that only produced twigs a few inches long in nine years.

Last spring I sowed a pint of salt around it and limbs grew from three to three and a half feet long. In the spring of 1877 I set out twenty-five trees, putting a pint of salt in the dirt used for filling, and then sowed a pint more on the surface, after each tree was set. All grew as if they had never been taken from the nursery. Last spring I set thirty more, treating them in the same way, and they have grown very finely. The salt keeps away insects that injure the roots, and renders the soil more capable of sustaining plant growth.

In 1877 my wife had a garden forty feet square. It was necessary to water it nearly every day, and still the plants and flowers were inferior in all respects. In 1878 I put half a barrel and half a bushel of salt on the ground and turned it under. The consequence was that the plants were of extraordinary large size and the flowers of great beauty. It was not necessary to water the garden, which was greatly admired by all who saw it. The flowers were so large that they appeared to be of different varieties from those grown on land that was not salted.

I had some potatoes growing from seed that had wilted down as soon as the weather became very hot. I applied salt to the surface of the soil till it was white. The vines took a vigorous start, grew to the length of three feet, blossomed, and produced tubers from the size of hen's eggs to that of goose eggs. My soil is chiefly sand, but I believe that salt is as highly beneficial to clay as to common prairie land.—*J. D., in Chicago Times.*

Reply of Dr. Lawes, of England, to Mr. A. P. Sharp, of Baltimore, on the Subject of Ammonia.

To the Editors of the Maryland Farmer :

SIRS:—Your correspondent, Mr. A. P. Sharp, in the June number of the *MARYLAND FARMER*, has sent out a challenge on the subject of Ammonia, which I have not the least objection to accept. His words are, "I dare any advocate of the ammonia theory to take the subject up in your journal." Now, before entering upon the question raised by Mr. Sharp, I may say that I have already had some correspondence with him upon the subject, and, although it is quite evident that I have not as yet induced him to adopt my views, still I do not despair of success; and, at all events, I shall have no difficulty in making out a very strong case before those of your numerous readers, who, without any special theory to support, are merely interested in arriving at the truth.

Mr. Sharp states that his aim has been to get rid of the ammonia from manure, as it is useless; and he further states that the presence of nitrogen in fertilizers is expensive and unnecessary, as the atmosphere can supply all the necessary nitrogen to soils, if they contain or are supplied with the necessary mineral food.

It is just 40 years ago that the late Baron Liebig made somewhat similar statements; and the idea that plants can assimilate atmospheric nitrogen has still some advocates, not only in Maryland, but also in Europe; in France M'Seorgeville is perhaps the most prominent champion of the theory at the present time.

I will commence my remarks by saying that the pre-eminence of the United States, as the great grain producers of the world, is based on the fact that the nitrogen which their crops contain is derived from the amount of that substance already stored up in the soil; while in Europe long continued cultivation has considerably reduced the stock of nitrogen; and the cost of all artificial compounds, is one great reason why the British farmer cannot compete against the United States in the production of wheat.

Few people are aware of the vast amount of nitrogen which is found in soils. It is quite possible that the soil of Mr. Wilkinson, to which Mr. Sharp refers in his letter, as producing such luxuriant wheat crops by the action of mineral phosphates, might contain, within the reach of the roots of the wheat plant, 10 to 15,000 pounds of nitrogen per acre. This nitrogen exists principally in combination with carbon; it is almost

insoluble in water, and is converted into ammonia and nitric acid by various living agencies in the soil.

But, although chemical analysis can prove the existence of large quantities of nitrogen in soils, it is not competent to show whether the soil has lost any nitrogen, after the removal of only a few crops of wheat. At Rothamsted, however, where 40 crops of wheat in succession have been removed, without any manure containing nitrogen being applied during the 40 years that the experiment has been going on, the analysis of the soil at different periods shows a very marked decline in its original stock of nitrogen, equalling probably all that has been removed in the produce.

It is much to be regretted that we have so few analyses of the nitrogen contained in the soils of the United States, and I feel sure that all the really fertile soils would be found to be very rich in that nice substance. It is true that Peat and Peaty soils are not fertile, although rich in nitrogen; but this arises from an absence of mineral matter, where the mineral matter is present, such soils are most productive.

I have, for example, several analyses of the black soil of Russia, said to be the richest in the world; these analyses show it to be rich in phosphoric acid and potash, as well as exceedingly rich in nitrogen.

Why Mr. Sharp should look to the atmosphere for his supply of nitrogen, when it already exists in abundance in the soil, I am at a loss to understand; but I can assure him that, long before he has exhausted even one quarter of the nitrogen which his soil contains, he will find a very marked decline in his crops; and he will find further, when the decline has come, that no manure but one containing nitrogen will grow the crops which he originally produced.

In making these remarks, I would not wish it, in any way, to be supposed that I advocate the use of artificial manures containing ammonia; this is purely a commercial question, and must be decided by the cost of ammonia, and the increased crop obtained by its application.

The stores of nitrogen in the uncultivated soils, and even to some extent in the cultivated soils of the States, is so large that the cost of the grain produced is based alone upon the cost of the labor employed in its production.

The store of nitrogen in the soil can no doubt be more rapidly extracted by means of mineral manures, and therefore it is probable that for some time to come these manures will be the most profitable to use.

Although profitable agriculture, as based upon the exhaustion of the stores of nitrogen in the soil, is not yet an accepted fact, I think it must shortly be recognized as such, at all events, in the opinion of those who carefully examine the various operations which constitute farming.

J. B. LAWES.

Rothamsted, June 25, 1880.

The Barnett Process of Curing Tobacco.

Unavoidable causes have prevented our bringing this subject again, at an earlier day, to the consideration of our tobacco planters. We have in the last two or three years called their attention to it, but so highly important do we consider it, that we again lay the matter before them. Our thanks are due to Col McCue for the trouble we have given him in furnishing us with his usual promptness and energy replies to our letter of enquiry, and only regret that the full description of the machinery required for the Barnett Process has not been received, but which we hope to give next month. In the meantime, we urge our friends who are interested in tobacco to investigate for themselves individually, or by a union of a few, to test this invention, that if what is claimed for it be correct, the value of this great crop may be soon increased by millions of dollars.

Col. McCue, who takes hold of every matter with untiring zeal, that he thinks will be beneficial to agriculture and likely to help the fortunes of his fellow farmers of the South, hearing of this discovery, examined into the matter, was convinced, and lent his influence and energies to securing a patent and making the secret, available to the whole body of tobacco growers of the Union. But we will let him speak for himself. In his letter to us of May 19th, 1880, he says: "I aided him in securing a patent, believing the principle—evaporation—founded on reason and common sense, the true one. It was an accident which led, just after the war, a young man of limited education, to make the discovery. He was beginning to fire a new house of tobacco, near a branch, and excavating the pits in which to build the fires (after the old fashion) found running water under part of the floor. He was uneasy for fear the extra moisture would injure his tobacco, increased the fires, to drive it out, and soon discovered that the tobacco over the water was curing *tough and yellow*. He kept his counsel, sprinkled water over the balance of the floor, made the finest tobacco he ever made and got the biggest prices in Lynchburg, and this he did for several years. I accidentally heard of it during the Centennial, and at once communicated with my friend Gen. Imboden, Chairman of the group of Tobacco Judges there. You will see a reference to it in an extract he had published in the May number of the *Southern Planter and Farmer* for 1879."

A part of this note-worthy letter of Col. J. Marshall McCue, which then attracted so much attention among tobacco planters, we here reproduce:

"*Barnett's Process* of curing tobacco was explained to Mr. D. T. Yeates, and so skilled, as he is, in the estimation of his neighbors, that many would think that he had nothing to learn, yet when it was explained to him, he at once was greatly impressed with its inestimable importance, and as supplying the long felt want of curing *all tobacco tough and uniform*. Although he is advanced in life, and said he could not be profited much individually, yet he desired his boys to have the benefit, and at once secured the privilege to use it.

Two years ago last August, Mr. Editor, while the Centennial was in full blast, our attention was, by accident, called to the discovery that we understood, a young farmer, John W. Barnett, of Big Spring, Montgomery Co., Va., had made, in curing tobacco, which would in *all* cases, cure it *tough* and yellow, or bright, or red, or dark, as desired. The fact that all the green would be driven out, the oil, gum and weight preserved, and rendered *tough*, silky, velvety, &c., all *desiderata*, impressed us. We then had a personal friend at Philadelphia, one of Virginia's Commissioners at the Centennial, and, as we knew in charge of tobacco. He was first on hardware, chairman we believe, and that duty discharged, was placed at the head of the "group of tobacco judges," twenty five in number, the most suitable men from all the tobacco growing regions in the world. Of the number, as we have learned, was a Turk from Constantinople, one of the most learned and accomplished men on the committee. Having described to the chairman, what we had incidentally heard of Barnett's process (as we never met him until October last at the State Fair), he replied promptly: He said that if the process was what I described, and would cure all tobacco "tough and uniform," it would be worth to each of the States of Virginia and Kentucky, five millions of dollars each year, and to other tobacco growing countries in the same proportion. He said that every known process for curing tobacco in the world had been fully explained to them. That the Tobacco Growers' Association, of California, has spent \$700,000 in *patented* processes to cure tobacco, one of which was to *bury it in the ground*. Yet no one of the processes explained to them, approximated even to that of Barnett's. Here was, as I regarded it, the highest authority that I could have, and whose opinion was not of one individual, but of twenty-five of the most competent for such a service, and representing this great interest from every quarter of the globe. In evidence of their appreciation of the services of their chairman, Gen. Jno. D. Imboden, they proposed to give to him \$500, out of their own pockets, to write up their report which other engagements prevented him from accepting. In evidence of the appreciation of quite a number of Barnett's acquaintances in Montgomery, Floyd, and Roanoke counties, who have for years used his process, I send you some of their voluntarily rendered certificates, that have come to my hand since I wrote to you of them, some of the Tunker

population. Besides, he has taken the highest premium at Lynchburg, over the very best tobacco from North Carolina and Virginia for the last four years, and has made the highest sales ever made in Lynchburg. A lot of his tobacco was bought by J. W. Carroll, of Lynchburg, who paid *two and a half dollars* per pound for it; and whilst we will not assert the fact positively, we have every reason to believe that the *highest* award that was made at the Paris Exhibition on tobacco, and which Jno. W. Carroll received, was based on this fine tobacco of J. W. Barnett's. This is not all. I need not say to your readers who Maj. Wm. T. Sutherlin, of Danville, is. Not only honored by his people with a seat in the most memorable Convention of Virginia, the Secession Convention, but as a member of the Legislature and also of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society for several years, as he yet is a member, he is known as one of the largest and most successful wheat and tobacco growers on both sides of the State line, on a dozen or more farms in Virginia and North Carolina. Having occasion to spend a few days recently in his thriving and prosperous city, where all classes talk, discuss, understand and handle tobacco, when this matter was introduced to his attention, said to the writer: "Colonel, I will mention this incident that came under my observation, touching Barnett's process of curing tobacco, that you ought to be in possession of. J. W. Moore, on my Fall Creek plantation, one of the most skillful tobacco growers, attended the Fair last fall, at Lynchburg, with a specimen of tobacco he sold in this market at \$76 per cwt., to compete with North Carolina and Virginia for the prize. He came to see me on his return, and when I said to him, Moore, you got the premium this time (his second venture there), I suppose? He said, no, Major, I did not get it, and what is more, I never expect to. Why, what was the matter? Well, sir, there was a young man there, of the name of Barnett, from the county of Montgomery, with the prettiest tobacco I ever saw, and he not only took the premium, but in conversation on the subject, he satisfied me that we never can compete with him while we pursue our plan of curing; and Major, I now say to you, that I want you to introduce Barnett's Process in curing our crop this fall." 'Tis hardly necessary for me to say to your intelligent readers who know Major Sutherlin, that he did not hesitate a moment to adopt the advice of his *crest-fallen* tenant, Moore, in securing the privilege for all of his farms, but will take especial pains to impress on his friends this necessity as conducing to their interests."

The address of the Patentee, is John W. Barnett, Big Spring, Montgomery Co. Va. This process of curing tobacco, has been tried and highly commended by a great many practical and reliable planters in Virginia. We have a lot of certificates which speak in the most flattering terms of this new process. We cannot refrain from giving the following certificate from Mr. Ryan, as a sample of the statement of facts set forth in scores of certificates from others of like high respectability:

I, James L. Ryan, of Montgomery Co., Va., have

to say that in the year 1873, I had tobacco sufficient to fill three houses. Two I cured by the old process, the other by the J. W. Barnett process, having obtained his services to do it. The tobacco was grown on old land. From his youth and inexperience, I felt very anxious about it, yet told him to cure it as he thought best, and the result was, I had the finest house of tobacco I ever had, and sold the crop privately at the barn, for \$30 all round, and had I sold the house cured by Barnett it would have brought double. Given under my hand this 7th of December, 1878.

JAMES L. RYAN."

We feel sure, from all we can hear, that this simple, cheap process of combining heat and water will supersede all other means now in use. It cures perfectly in a very short time, say three days, and with little labor or fuel compared with the old plan of firing, and the whole house will be of a uniform color. This is vouched for by experts who have tested it, we of course, have no personal experience.

What is Soil! How to Restore a Worn-Out One.

We extract from the *Country Gentleman*, a part of a sensible communication to that paper, by our esteemed friend and regular correspondent, A. P. S., on these interesting questions:

"I have now reached the starting point—what a soil is, how to restore a worn-out one to its normal condition, or to convert a cold, stiff clay spot into a warm, porous, absorbing one, and thereby convert an unproductive spot into a profitable one. In doing this we are not to follow the advice of those who have fertilizers to sell, but follow the simple rules that nature presents to us in the rich fields of the West—black with the remains of organic life, both animal and vegetable. The smallest infusorial life counts in the long run. I presume few of the present day will claim that these rich soils were brought into existence in six days of twenty-fours each. On the contrary, ages passed before the soil was in a condition to produce food for vegetable, and in turn for animal life, of a high organism. In the dawn of life the progress was slow but sure. A low order of plants crept out of the inorganic condition of matter; mosses and ferns had their day, stepping in as successors of those of a lower order, the roots and leaves of which dying left in the clays and sands their remains. These were stolen from the immovable earth and drawn from the movable elements of the air—hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and last but not least, carbon; the latter, by its indestructible nature, remaining where left to form what is known as a soil. It gives the dark, peculiar color to a rich, productive soil, and breaks up the adhesive, non-porous clays, allowing the free circulation of water and air, holding on to the latter by its well-known absorptive nature, and absorbing and radiating the genial warmth of the sun's rays, all of which are necessary,

"Such a spot I had in the field plowed for corn this spring, on which I tried many of the best fertilizers in the market with no success; and as my overseer, who has been with me the past ten years, informs me he has never seen it turn over in such a pliable, non-adhesive condition, I give my last experiment when plowed four years ago for wheat and grass. With an ordinary auger I found that a stiff, moist, brick clay extended down some three to four feet, resting on fine white sand. Filling the holes with water, I found that it sank away immediately. Having a post-hole digger, a number of holes were dug in the lowest point (the whole spot being low), and we filled them with oyster shells to the surface. These, I am certain, carried off some of the water that lingered there after every rain. The debris of an old saw-mill being near by, it was hauled and spread, along with leaves from the woods and coarse manure from the barnyard, corn stalks and straw, and the whole was turned under. On the top a heavy coating of shell lime was spread. The wheat was nothing extra, but the clover and timothy were better than I had ever seen before, and afforded several fair crops of hay. What the result will be with corn, the present season will determine. I am encouraged to hope the spot will no longer be an eye-sore, as it adjoins my garden, where the soil is porous, warm, and as productive a spot as can be found in the country. The dark, carbonaceous matter extends down some ten or fifteen inches, permitting a free and rapid downward passage of water, followed by air and heat, and at all times turning up like an ash bank. No roller is necessary to break down adhesive lumps of clay and sand. A portion of this garden soil I have placed in a glass cylinder and poured on it the dark liquid manure from the barnyard, and found that in passing through all the offensive matter remained behind, being retained by the earth, as is the case with the coloring matter of sugar passing through charcoal. Fresh water failed to carry with it the offensive matter previously introduced.

The quickest and surest way to secure a soil on worn-out land, is to get something to grow—sedge, buckwheat, oats, clover, or anything else—and turn it under in a green condition. The starch and sugar is then in a condition for fermentation, gaseous matter is evolved (nitrogen and carbonic acid) which is partly absorbed, and the remaining portion of the plant is deposited, as carbon (charcoal) along with the vitalized mineral matter or ash of the plant. On this sown some quick growing plant, such as millet or buckwheat, and turn under again, repeating the process as long as you can afford it, and I feel sure that ere long the tax bills will be met promptly, and there will be something better than hog and hominy to live upon. The manure pile will be annually increased, and with proper management the soil will be kept in proper trim to grow wheat and corn without sending to the city to spend all your hard earned money to pay, in many cases, for a worthless, if not fraudulent fertilizer. I had occasion to examine some, several years ago, which contained 66 per cent. sand, and much of the other 34 per cent. was water and worthless organic matter. It possessed only the merit of being very offensive to the smell. Beware of such stuff; purchase of re-

liable parties, (and many such can be found) and be sure that your land needs such as you intend to buy, and stick to it. Avoid those fellows who have just the thing you want to bring a big crop of wheat, corn, or tobacco, giving twelve and fifteen months' credit, and going to the first bill shaver to sell your paper. I have not been there, but know many who have, and some who have been sold out to pay such bills without making one cent benefit from the purchase.

During my first year's experience in farming, (being then about as green as some fields now in sight) I was induced to purchase for cash \$180 worth of such stuff for a corn crop in the same field now being plowed, the tenant agreeing to pay for half of it, if we got 40 bushels to the acre, of which I was sure. I had heard of parties raising 80 to 100 bushels. Eight bushels to the acre was a big estimate of the crop, and on the spot spoken of above, there was scarcely a nubbin. I shall watch the present crop with much interest, and hope to report more than eight bushels to the acre, having had enough manure to cover it, and having in the interval between my first crop and the present sold one year from this field seven hundred dollars' worth of hay, and wintered over twenty head of horses and cows, and I sold hay this spring after wintering twenty-five head of horses and cows, and much of the hay was from my 8 bushel cornfield, where I have turned under a fine crop of sedge.

Since the application of my "forty bushels of corn" material, (which attracted the buzzards from a distance) I have carefully avoided ammoniated fertilizers, confining my purchases to bone ash, bone black, and in most cases dissolving the same on the farm with sulphuric and muriatic acid, and using ashes, dry earth and lime as a dryer. Being directly on navigable water, within a short distance from the city, it was little trouble and expense to get the acid and return the carboys. Without this convenience I would not advise any one to do so, especially as reliable superphosphates can be obtained from many honest manufacturers.

Rock Hall, Md.

A. P. S."

The Army Worm.

Prof. J. Henry Comstock, Entomologist, who, under instructions of Genl. LeDuc, Commissioner of United States Agricultural Department, spent some weeks the past spring in Delaware and New Jersey investigating the Army Worm, has made a very excellent report on the subject to the department, from which we extract that portion relating to the best method of getting rid of this formidably destructive insect. He says:

"In case the worms do appear in cultivated lands the best plan of action to follow is to prevent the spreading of the insect. This may be done by destroying them or by confining them to the fields in which they appear. The best method of destroying them is by crushing with rollers or by poisoning with arsenic, Paris green or London purple. Either of these substances can be applied rapidly by mixing with water and using a four-

tain pump or garden syringe. In many instances, however, these remedies are impracticable. The second line of defense remains, and if well carried out the result will not merely be the confining of the worms to the fields in which they appear, but the destruction of them also when they attempt to migrate to other fields. This is done by the means of ditches and pits dug around the infested field or that to be protected. The ditches can be made quite rapidly. First plow a furrow with the "land side" next to the field to be protected, and then with a spade make this side of the furrow vertical, or if the soil be compact enough to admit of it, overhanging. When the ditch is completed, holes should be dug in it from one foot to eighteen inches deep and from twenty to thirty feet apart. The sides of these holes should also be vertical, or if possible, overhanging. The worms unable to climb up the vertical side of the ditch will crawl along the bottom of it and fall into the holes, where they will soon perish. Where the soil is sandy, so that the ditch can not be made with a vertical side, it should be dug deeper than in other cases and the side made as nearly perpendicular as possible, so that when the worms attempt to crawl up the sand will crumble beneath them and cause them to fall back again."

HORTICULTURAL.

Humbugs in Horticulture.

ESSAY BY PETER HENDERSON,

Read at the Annual Meeting of National Association of
Nurserymen and Florists.

The life-time experience of any man is too short not to be imposed upon by many of the hundreds of old varieties of Fruits, Flowers or Vegetables that are sent out annually under new names. Any well-posted nurseryman can easily detect when a Bartlett Pear or a Baldwin Apple appears under a new name; or a Florist, making a specialty of Roses, knows, as when some years ago the old Solfataire Rose was sent out under the name of "Augusta,"—claiming it to be hardy in every State of the Union, and sold as a great bargain at \$5.00 a piece,—that the venders thereof were either swindlers or entirely ignorant of the business they had embarked in; or when the confiding market gardener is induced to buy a new and superior Cabbage or Tomato Seed, at \$5.00 an ounce, and finds them identical with the same varieties that he can buy at half that price per pound, he has good reason to come to the conclusion that the man from whom he purchased was either a humbug or else unfitted, from his ignorance, to engage in the business of a seedsman.

But, unfortunately, from the varied nature of these impostures, it is exceedingly difficult to mete out justice to those who, knowingly or otherwise, place such swindles on the Horticultural community. For the man who grows fruit trees is as likely to know as little about roses as the man who grows roses is to know about fruit trees, and either is less likely to be posted in the merits of vegetables. So, then if the partly experienced

Horticulturist may be imposed upon in such a way, how safe is the field when the swindler tries his tricks on the general public. The sharp man of the city falls as quickly into the trap of the Horticultural swindler as the veriest rustic, because his city experience of the impostures in other matters helps him nothing in this. He may not be much troubled when he sees a bootblack fall off the dock into the river—particularly if his companion plays off the heroic role, and plunges in after him, to the rescue—he understands it all, for both can swim like ducks, and there was no more danger for the first than for the second, and none for either. A well-stuffed pocketbook snatched from under his feet is an incident that does not in the least arouse his cupidity, for he has long been conversant with the trick of the pocket-book dropper. The mock auctioneer may scream himself hoarse, offering gold watches at \$5.00 a piece, and it hardly elicits a smile of derision. The tears of the benighted orphan in search of his uncle does not bring a dime from his pocket, for he understands it all, together with a score more of the tricks of the great city. But, in the Springtime, when his garden instincts begin to bud, and he sees in some window in Broadway flaming representations of Fruits and Flowers, he falls into the trap and is ready for the spoiler.

Some years ago I had occasion to act as an amateur detective in one of these Horticultural Swindling Shops, the owners of which are now known in New York as the "Blue Rose Men." When I arrived there were at least a dozen ladies and gentlemen engaged in buying Seeds, Bulbs, and Plants, the flowers and fruits of which were represented by the pictures on the walls; for example, Asparagus was shown as having shoots as thick as a broom handle, the seeds of which were selling rapidly at one cent a piece, warranted to procure a crop in three months from time of sowing; an old lady had just become the possessor of \$5.00 worth and seemed delighted with her bargain. One of the most attractive pictures on the wall was an immense colored engraving, showing a tree on which Strawberries were growing, and as big as Oranges. My gaze was attracted to a plate of Blue Moss Roses, of which I modestly asked the price of the plants. The polite Frenchman (who was doing the principal selling for the concern) whisked out from beneath the table three plants representing to be Moss Roses (which, by the way, were all alike and were all our common Prairie Rose), and said, "This one he bloom only once; I tell you the trute, so I sell him for two dollar. This one, he be the Remontant, he bloom twice—just twice—I sell him for three dollar; but this one, he be the everblooming, perpetual Blue Moss Rose, he bloom all the time, he cheap at \$5.00." I quietly remarked, if it bloomed all the time why was it not blooming now? He looked at me pitiingly and said, "My dear Sir, you expect too much: these Moss Rose just come over in the ship from Paris, you take him home and plant him and he bloom right away and he keep on blooming." I did not take him home, but I took the story, something in the shape of it is now told, and had it published in one of the leading New York papers, and, in less than a week, the "Blue Rose Men" had pulled up stakes, but, no doubt, to pitch their camp somewhere else, and set their traps for fresh

victims. The "Blue Rose Men" are very impartial in their wanderings, and rarely omit a city of any size, beginning usually in New Orleans in January, rounding northward, and ending up with Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, through April and May.

These humbugs in Horticulture have their comical side. The other year in passing St. Paul's Church (Broadway), New York, an old negro had squatted on the pavement with a great bundle of plants carefully mossed up, lying alongside of him. On inquiring what they were, he said they were Rose bushes—Rose bushes having all the attributes wanted in a rose, fragrance, hardness, and ever-blooming, and the price but 50 cents a piece. He had got them, he said, from the boss, and was selling them on a commission. The poor darkey was only an innocent agent; he no doubt believed he was selling Rose bushes, but the Boss, whoever he might be, undoubtedly knew better, for the plants were not Roses at all, but the common cat briar—*Smilax sarsaparilla*—one of the worst pests of our hedgerows, but which is near enough in appearance to a rose to deceive the ordinary City Merchant.

That same Season at every prominent street corner could be seen the venders of the "Alligator Plant," which some enterprising genius had cut by the wagon load from the Jersey Swamps, and dealt them out to those who retailed them on the street.

The "Alligator Plant" was sold in lengths of 12 to 20 inches, from 25 to 50 cents a piece, according to its straightness and length; and by the number engaged in the business, hundred of dollars' worth must have been sold. The "Alligator Plant" is the rough triangular branches of the Sweet Gum Tree (*Liquidambar Styraciflua*), common in most parts of the country. There is no doubt whatever that these pieces of stick have been planted by thousands during the last two years in and around New York, with about as much chance of their growing as the fence pickets.

The Bulb Peddlers, a class of itinerant swindlers, deserve brief attention. They have always some wonderful novelty in Bulbs; and their mode of operating to the uninitiated has a semblance of fairness, as they are liberal fellows, and frankly offer to take one-half cash on delivery, and if the goods do not come up to representation the other half need not be paid—for example, when the Gold-banded Japan Lily was first introduced, bulbs the size of hickory nuts sold at \$250 per 100. About that time one of these worthies came along with samples of a lily of fine size and appearance, with which he told he had just arrived from Japan. There was no doubt of its genuineness, for he had seen it flower. He had a large stock, and would sell at \$100 per 100, but he was willing to take half that amount down and the other half when it flowered and had proved correct. It did not prove correct, and he never called. The bulb he sold was the common White Lily—*Lilium Candidum*—which is sold everywhere at \$5 or \$6 per 100. These same scamps flood the rural districts every year with blue gladiolus, scarlet tuberose, and other absurdities in bulbs and seeds, usually on the same terms, of one-half cash down, the other half when the *rara avis* has feathered out. It is needless to say that they never try it twice on

the same victim, but avail themselves of our broad continent, to seek out new fields for their operations.

One of the most successful swindlers of this type was Comanche George, whose fame became national. George made his advent in New York in 1876. He was, he said, a Texas Scout, and for years his rifle, revolver, and bowie knife had been the terror of the red man, but one day in his rambles on the lone Texas Prairies his eye was arrested by a flower whose wonderful coloring eclipsed the rainbow, and whose delicate perfume was wafted over the Brazos for leagues; in short, never before had eye of mortal rested on such a flower. The man of war was subdued. He betook himself to the peaceful task of gathering the seed, and turned his steps to the haunts of civilized man to distribute it. We first heard of him in Washington, where he wished to place it in the hands of the Government, and accordingly offered it to Mr. Wm. Smith, Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens there, but the Government, so Smith said, was not just then in a position to buy, and with his advice, George trimmed his sails for New York, and a market. His success in Baltimore and Philadelphia was so great (where he started the sale of the seeds at two cents a piece), that it induced him when he struck New York, to advance the price to five cents a seed. He put up at one of the best hotels, and claimed that for a month his sales of the seed of the Cockatelle—the beautiful Texas flower—reached \$50 a day. But his success threw him off his balance; he took to fire-water, and in an unguarded moment fell into the hands of a newspaper man, who extracted from him all the facts connected with the enterprise—George never was a scout, had never been in Texas, but he had been a good customer to the various seedsmen of the different cities, where his purchases of Okra or Gumbo Seed, at about 50 cents a pound, had made nearly a dearth of the article. His victims (whose names he gave by the score, and which were duly chronicled in the newspaper article referred to) were from all classes: the enterprising Florist, who secretly went into it in a wholesale way, with a view to outwit his less fortunate fellows; the Grandee of Fifth Avenue, who anticipated a blaze of beauty on his lawn; the Hotel man, whose window boxes were to perfume the air; all had fallen easy victims to the wiles of Comanche George. George disappeared from New York, though there is but little doubt that his business had been too successful for him to abandon it. A newspaper paragraph, cut from a paper last week, which reads as follows, looks as if it might be the Texas Scout in a somewhat different role.

"The prepossessing appearance, gentlemanly demeanor, and foreign accent of the man who called himself Carlo Corella, Botanist to the Court of Brazil, convinced a number of wealthy San Francisco ladies that he was truthful. He said to each that the failure of a remittance compelled him to sell some rare bulbs of Brazilian Lilies, which he had intended to present to Mrs. R. B. Hayes. 'The flower,' says the *Chronicle*, 'was to be a great scarlet bell, with ecru ruchings on the petals, a solferino frill around the pistil, and a whole bottle of perfumery in each stamen.' He sold about fifty almost worthless bulbs at \$4 each.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Products of Our Soil Fifty Years Ago and Now.

The annual address of Col. Wilder, at the fortieth year of the Massachusetts Agricultural Club, contains the following remarkable statement:

"Fifty years ago the products of our soil were scarcely thought worthy of a place in the statistics of our industry; now our exports of these amount to nearly \$600,000,000 annually, and our Western granaries are treasure houses upon which the world may draw to make up their deficiencies.

"Then the supply of fruits was limited to a few varieties and to a few weeks in use. Now our markets abound with fruits for all seasons of the year. Then the only strawberry in our market was the wild strawberry from the field and only for a short time. Now we have this delicious fruit, by the facilities of transportation, for two or three months, and in such quantities that we have received from the city of Norfolk, Va., 16,000 bushels in a single season, and 350 kinds of strawberries have been in cultivation in my day.

"Then there were no American grapes cultivated in our gardens except here and there a vine of the Catawba and Isabella. Now there are nearly 100 varieties of American grapes under cultivation in our land, and the grape may be had for six months in the year; and so extensive are our vineyards that an order for our American wines for 100,000 gallons has recently been received from Europe.

"We have eight hundred varieties of pears. Boston alone has shipped to other places half a million barrels of fruit in a year, and the export of apples from this county has amounted to nearly \$3,000,000 in a year."

BERMUDA GRASS.

As the coming question with Southern farms is grass and stock, the virtues of Bermuda grass should not be overlooked. The "exodus," and the thriftless character of the new generation of negroes who have grown up since the war demand that more attention be given to pastures, meadows and stock.

Blue grass makes excellent pasture where the soil has sufficient lime in it, but is not much of a hay crop. Mexican clover, or *Richardsonia Scabra*, makes excellent hay, but rather ordinary pasture. The Bermuda combines the good qualities of both blue grass and Mexican clover, and it enriches the land and grows kindly with several winter and spring grasses. The vetch grows with Bermuda, gives green and nutritious pasturage all winter, goes to seed in April or May, drops its seeds, and

dies. These seeds remain dormant until fall, and as the cool weather approaches, they sprout and the new crop of vetch makes its appearance.—Even before the vetch goes to seed, the Bermuda begins to make its appearance after its winter slumbers. It gives green pasture, or a good crop, or two cuttings of hay, yielding all the better for the crop of vetch that preceded it. So these make almost a continuous pasture, summer and winter, and both vetch and Bermuda are good hay crops.

The white clover will grow on the same soil with Bermuda, and neither destroy the other. The clover, in latitude 30 degrees, appears often by the middle of February and gives place to Bermuda in April and May. These are facts of much importance to farmers who will heed them. Such winter, spring and summer grasses may be made immensely valuable in the South.

FROM THE JUNE GARDENER'S MONTHLY.

Speaking of roses reminds us to say that most people now know that the more flowers are cut from rose bushes the more they bloom. They stop blooming when they have to mature seeds, and this is true of most flowering things.

It is estimated that there are 500 florists' establishments within a radius of ten miles of the City Hall, New York, and that the capital invested in land, structures and stock is not less than eight million dollars, the product of which is mainly for New York city alone.

The Boston Horticultural Society was started in 1829. Its hall, costing about \$250,000, was built in 1865. The Horticultural Society of Philadelphia has a hall that cost \$221,000.

A TEXAS PLAN OF KEEPING SWEET POTATOES.

—Go into the woods and cut a hollow tree, about six inches in diameter and five feet long. Cut holes in the side of this, and place one end in the ground. Lay straw all around the "pipe," and on this lay potatoes, and pile them up in a pyramidal form to the top of the "pipe." Then get straw and lay over them, also corn-stalks, pretty heavily, and throw on dirt until the pile is covered good—at least six inches. Do not cover the top of the "pipe" for two or three weeks, so that the steam arising from the potatoes can escape. At the first intimation of cold weather cover the "pipe," but always open it in good weather. To get into this "bank," as we call it, simply make a hole in the south side to put your hand in, but keep it covered also, "when not in use." By this method, a small family can, with very little trouble, keep all their potatoes through the winter.—*Cor. the Fruit Farm.*

HISTORY OF THE MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.

CHAPTER XXII.

The show of Cattle at the Fair of 1857 was splendid and did great credit to the exhibitors, and fully demonstrated the great benefits which have resulted to the farmers from this association. There were Short Horns, Devons, Alderneys, Jerseys, Holsteins, Herefords and grades, in large numbers, and nearly all were superior specimens of their respective classes. We give the report of the Judges on "Herd Premiums," and that of the Judges on Imported cattle. These reports give a fair impression of the superb collection that was then presented to the public.

In the discharge of their duty the Committee have the pleasure of reporting that the premiums for Herds of the several classes of Cattle were well contested, especially in the department of Devons.

For this premium there were five entries, the competitors being Captain H. J. Stranberg, J. H. McHenry, Col. Oden Bowie, S. T. C. Brown and S. & L. Hurlbut, of Connecticut.

Five as beautiful herds it would be difficult to collect from the whole extent of our country, each composed of very choice animals, and evidencing unmistakably marks of purity of blood. Four of these herds, they are proud to state, are from our own State. To the fifth, however, from our sister State of the North, in the persons of the Messrs. Hurlbut, they unanimously agree to award the premium of the Society, and feel sure the owners of the Maryland herds, with characteristic magnanimity, will accede to the justice of the decision.

In the department of Durhams there were two contestants—Mr. Clement Hill and Mr. R. H. Dulany, of Virginia. Here again several animals in each herd were very beautiful. These herds were very differently constituted, that of Mr. Hill being composed entirely of animals fully matured, while that of Mr. Dulany, with one exception (a very splendid cow), was made up of young cattle. This rendered the act of comparing difficult, but after the most careful examination, of which they were capable, they awarded the premium to Mr. Hill.

The premium for the best herd of Ayrshires was well contested by three competitors, Charles Ridgely, Esq., of Hampton, John C. Smith, of Baltimore County, and Ramsay McHenry, Esq., of Harford. To the President of our Society this premium was very deservedly due—and they have great pleasure in stating that they so awarded it.

For the premium for the Herd of Alderneys there were two entries; one made by W. C. Wilson, and the other by J. H. McHenry. Both herds were very fine. The animals composing Mr. McHenry's herd possess more size, while those in that of Mr. Wilson discover higher milking properties; and as this is a feature

which gives value to these animals, they have awarded Mr. Wilson the premium.

There were two Native Herds presented, one by Mr. John Merryman, the other by Mr. George Austin—to the latter of whom they have awarded the premium.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES T. EARLE,
WILLIAM GOLDSBOROUGH,
GRIFFITH M. ELDRIDGE.

The Committee on Imported Cattle beg to report, that in this department of the Exhibit on they were pleased to find renewed evidences of that public spirit which has induced our leading breeders to draft upon the improved breeds of Europe, for the further development and improvement of our own; though, as can scarcely be expected, there was not much competition. Each class was represented by a fine specimen. In the classes of Durham, Alderney and Ayrshire, there were but three entries of bulls—one in each class.

To R. H. Dulany, a premium of \$50 for his Durham Bull "Sir Edmund Lyons," eighteen months old. To J. H. McHenry, a premium of \$50, for his Alderney Bull "Commodore." To John Chandler Smith, a premium of \$25, for his Ayrshire Bull "Lafayette." To R. H. Dulany, a premium of \$50, for his two year old Durham Heifer "Isabella." To same, for his two year old Durham Heifer "Miss Emma," a premium of \$25. To William C. Wilson, for his Alderney Cows "Duchess" and "Alice Gray," the premiums, respectively, of \$50 and \$25. To J. H. McHenry, the premiums, respectively, of \$50 and \$25, for his Devon Cows "Dahlia" and "Myrtle." To Zenus Barnum, the premiums, respectively, of \$50 and \$25, for his Holstein Cows, "Duchess" and "Eugenia." To Ramsay McHenry, a premium of \$50, for his Ayrshire Cow "Nannie;" and to John C. Smith, a premium of \$25, for his Ayrshire Cow "Jennie Dean."

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES T. EARLE,
WILLIAM GOLDSBOROUGH,
GRIFFITH M. ELDRIDGE.

The Cattle exhibit at this Fair was, taken altogether, the best ever made in this section of the country.

The show of Sheep in every class was large and unusually fine. As a matter of interest to many who own descendants from the imported sheep which were then exhibited, we insert the report of the Judges on Imported Sheep.

The Committee on Imported Sheep report, that the exhibition has been very gratifying, both as to number and quality, embracing some of the finest prize animals ever raised in England, and calculated to improve greatly our flocks, and indemnify their enterprising owners. Among these, they would call attention to the very fine Cotswold Buck of Col. Ware, of Clarke Co., Va., which took the 2d prize at the Cattle Show in England, in 18—. Owing, however, to his great weight, one of his hind legs was much swollen and lame, which prevented his appearing in

proper condition. Between this Buck and one of the same breed exhibited by Mr. Reybold, of Delaware, your Committee had great difficulty in determining which was the best, so much alike were the fine points in each; but after a most careful examination, they award the first prize to Mr. Reybold's imported Cotswold Buck, and to Col. Ware's Buck 'Billy' the second prize. They award to Col. Ware's two imported Ewes, the 1st and 2d prize, being as beautiful specimens of this breed of sheep as have ever been brought to any agricultural fair.

Nothing can exceed the beauty of the South Down Buck and Ewes exhibited by Mr. Dulaney, of Loudon Co., Va. Each particular point so much valued by breeders—smallness of bone, large brisket, rounded and well proportioned carcass, increase of fleece—seems to have been brought to perfection. To this Buck, and to the Ewe of the same breed, your Committee award the first premium. There were several beautiful specimens of the same stock exhibited by Mr. J. H. McHenry, and Mr. Earle, of Queen Annes; to the latter gentleman your Committee award the second premium for his beautiful Ewe—there being but slight difference between this Ewe and one of Mr. McHenry's.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. CARROLL,
WM D. BOWIE,
J. MURRAY.

The Horse and Swine Department were full and very fine; so was also the Poultry and Household classes and the Horticultural products. The horses were a strong feature in the attractiveness of the meeting, because of their number, excellence of form and beauty. The Arabian mares which Mr. McDonald had just imported were the admiration of every one and particularly of the ladies.

In the Dairy and Honey line there was an admirable display.

In the Implement classes there was an evident falling off from former years.

It was gratifying to see a largely increased display of Fruits, in greater variety and improved condition of the specimens of each variety. It was very creditable to the horticulturists and evinced a marked interest in fruit growing. To the efforts of this Society may justly be credited the origin of that industry—the cultivation of fruits—which has become an immense business of great profit to all concerned in it, and which has added to the wealth and fame of Maryland.

It is a source of congratulation to contrast the value of the fruits in the state at that day with the amount that is now produced and sold in our markets, consumed at home, dried, evaporated, canned, preserved and shipped abroad and the quantities of fresh fruits which daily are sent by rail to the Northern and Western sections of our country. There was at that day no fruit trade

in this state; at the present writing, millions are invested in the Maryland Fruit Trade. In the growing and manipulation of the fruits from the land to the hand of the consumer, there are tens of thousands of men, women and children employed, and receive comfortable support. Maryland is rapidly becoming more and more of a Horticultural than an Agricultural state. The great cereals and Tobacco crops are fast declining in value and importance to the rapidly spreading fruit-culture and trade.

At this meeting, there were several new features introduced in the Programme—one was the trial of strength of horses, mules and oxen. This was to many farmers a very interesting spectacle. Mr. J. C. Smith received the premium for the strongest oxen; Mr. Samuel Worthington for the pair of mules that pulled the heaviest weight, and Mr. Wm. Matthews for horses for like performance.

Another, was the introduction of Trials of Speed, confined to Trotting in harness, and to Trotting, Racking or Pacing under the saddle. So far, so well, purses were not offered, but premiums to encourage the breeding of horses for harness and for the saddle. The object was to improve the speed of coach horses and the gait as well as speed of the saddle horse. This was before the days of light wagons, buggies, and dog-carts or rockaways, when every son (and daughter too) of our own old state preferred riding to driving—manliness to effeminacy! But this, may be said, was the beginning of the present day necessity for Purses to be offered at every county fair for Trials of Speed in running and Trotting, which has nearly degenerated every agricultural exhibition into a race meeting, every agricultural society into a jockey club.

Another departure from the usual Premium list was made in the offer of premiums of \$15, \$10 and \$5, for the best riders under fifteen years of age, on ponies or horses. This admirable attraction was highly commended at the time and should again be followed, because it encouraged the young to excel in horse-manship—the witchery of which has charmed men and women in all ages, and in which, it was once the boast, that our American boys could beat the world.

We gather from the Report of the Judges that Master S. Matthews, aged 13 years, got 1st premium; G. W. H. Myers, aged 9 years, took 2nd, and W. Houseman, aged 11 years, took 3rd. A. C. Schaeffer was awarded a discretionary premium of \$5, for his display of determined horse-manship, in contending with the obstinacy

and vagaries of a cross-grained and excessively wilful brown stud pony.

We regret to say that this meeting, however successful in all other respects was a damaging one to the pecuniary condition of the Society. The mistake was unhappily made, of enlarging the premium list and increasing the value of nearly all of the premiums, in the hope that thereby the number of visitors would be hugely increased, and that a large number of new members would be admitted. But these naturally just expectations were not realized and the meeting ended with the Treasury of the Society without a dollar and with considerable indebtedness. The newly elected President entered upon his duties with rather gloomy prospects financially. The first really ominous cloud rested upon the Society since its organization, at this moment when it made one of its most brilliant exhibitions and seemed to deserve the grandest success.

THE DAIRY.

How a Famous Cheese is Made.

Perhaps the most justly celebrated cheese made on the continent of Europe is the Swiss Gruyere. This is made mostly in huts, called chalets, high up among the Alps, at the time during which the pastures on the mountain sides are accessible, and the huts habitable, say from the melting of the snow in May to the end of September, when men and animals descend for the winter into the sheltered valleys thousands of feet below. The chalets are located in the midst of the mountain pastures on a spot safe from avalanches, and generally near to a small pond or spring of water, when such are available. Provisions from the valleys are carried up weekly to the chalets, and it is under such difficult and romantic circumstances that a cheese is made which for hundreds of years has been considered almost, if not quite the best on the continent.

The milk, partly skimmed, or not, according to the quality of the cheese desired to be made, is put into a great kettle and swung on a crane over a gentle fire, where it is allowed to attain a temperature of seventy-seven degrees Fahrenheit, when the kettle is swung off the fire and rennet is added to the milk. When coagulation has advanced far enough, the curd is cut into as fine pieces as is practicable with the large wooden knife which is used for the purpose. The kettle is then swung over the fire again, and the curd is taken up in small quantities in a porringer, and poured back

through the fingers, whereby it is still more finely divided. Great importance is attached to this division of the curd, in order that each particle may be fully exposed to the action of the heat in the "cooking" process, which ensues up to a point when a temperature of ninety degrees has been attained. The kettle is then immediately swung off the fire, and the mass of curd and whey stirred for some fifteen minutes longer; and if the cooking has been properly performed, the particles of curd have the appearance of bursted grains of rice swimming in the whey. The curd is then collected in a cloth, and great care is taken to expel all the whey. The salting of the cheese is also considered a delicate and important process. The salt is rubbed from time to time on the outside of the cheese, care being taken to discern when enough shall have been absorbed. The Gruyere cheeses are commonly three feet in diameter, and weigh over 100 pounds. A successful cheese of this kind is like a soft yellow paste, which melts in the mouth, and it is filled with cavities about the size of a pea, one or two, say, in each square of cheese. —*Dairyman's Journal.*

Selecting Dairy Cows.

Look first to the great characteristics of a dairy cow,—a large stomach, indicated by broad hips, broad and deep loins and sides, a broad or double chine, these indicate a large digestive apparatus, which is the first essential requisite to the manufacture of milk. Secondly, a good constitution, depending largely upon the lungs and heart, which should be well developed, and this is easily determined by examination; but the vigor and tone of the constitution are indicated by the lustre of the hair and brightness of the eye and horns, and the whole make-up. Thirdly, having determined her capacity for digesting surplus food for making milk, look carefully to the receptacle for the milk, the udder, and the veins leading to it. The cow may assimilate a large amount of food which goes mostly to lay on flesh and fat; but if she has a long, broad and deep udder, with large milk veins, it is safe to conclude that her large capacity for digestion and assimilation are active in filling this receptacle. In fact, the udder is the first point to look at in a cursory examination of a cow, for nature is not apt to create in vain. If it reaches to the back line of thighs, well up behind, reaches well forward, is broad and moderately deep, with teats well apart, and skin soft and elastic, it may be inferred that nature has provided means for filling it.

If the udder be a small round cylinder, hanging

down in front of the thighs, like a six quart pail, the cow cannot be a profitable milker, whatever digestive apparatus she may have.

A yellow skin and a yellow ear (inside) are almost universally regarded as present in a cow that gives rich yellow milk; but after you find the indications mentioned above, you may admire as many other points as you please, such as a first-class escutcheon, a long, slim tail, a beautifully-turned dishing face, a drooping, waxy horn, a small, straight, slim leg, or any other fancy points; but do not look for those till you have found the essentials.—*National Live Stock Journal*.

Milk Fever.

Milk fever is a disease of the blood consequent upon a disordered circulation, and is a sort of apoplexy, the brain being inflamed and congested, and the nervous system prostrated. Usually, a cow affected with this disease lies still, with the head on the flank, but sometimes dashes the head about violently. Mild cases alone are amenable to treatment, which would be to give a strong purgative—sixteen to twenty ounces of epsom salts, with half an ounce of carbonate of ammonia, light feeding, and rest in a dark, clean, cool, quiet stable.—*American Dairyman*.

Jersey Butter in New York.

Three-quarters of the highest priced butter used in New York and New England to-day is made from Jersey cows; it brings from forty to eighty cents per pound, and the demand is greater than the supply. The bulk of the butter dealers do not handle this, and it is not known to the newspaper market reports. As a rule, it goes once or twice a week directly from the dairy where it is made to the dwelling house, or club or hotel in which it is eaten; it has less than one-quarter of an ounce of salt to the pound, and thus none of the finer and aromatic odors are lost. It is made from the milk of healthy Jersey cows, who eat only the sweetest food, drink the purest water, and breathe the cleanest air; are carded and brushed and carefully bedded, and are always treated with gentleness. It is made from milk which is immediately removed from the stable, though the stable is daily sprinkled with gypsum, and has no manure cellar under or near it; it is made from cream which has risen in less than thirty-six hours, in clean tins and in a clean atmosphere; it is granulated and brined or washed in the churn, and worked with the greatest care; it is always kept cool, but never touched with ice, even on the table. The cows, the milk, the cream, the salt, the tins, the butter, are all kept clean and in an odorless atmosphere.—*Country Gentleman*.

Journalistic.

We welcome back the *Southern Planter and Farmer* into the journalistic field of agriculture, under the auspices of its new editor and owner, Mr. R. S. Saunders, of Memphis, who brings to this time honored journal the ability of an experienced editor, practical farmer, and popular writer. We feel sure he will meet with that generous support he so well deserves, and from the appearance and contents of his first number, we may safely predict the *Planter and Farmer* will, in the future, as in the past, accomplish great success.

The publication of the *Southern Live Stock Journal*, we greatly regret, has been suspended for a short time. The office and its contents, including a new Campbell Power Press, was destroyed in the late disastrous fire at Starkville, Miss. While we sympathize with the owners, we are pleased to know that the loss, though large, is not irreparable, and that the journal will appear again at an early date as a welcome weekly visitor to its patrons, through whose exertions its future success should be assured by a largely increased subscription list.

Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine, Rochester, N. Y., \$1.25 per year. This number has a colored plate of Autumn Berries, and several plants illustrated by nice wood cuts. This beautiful work of art and culture should be possessed by every lady in the land.

We gratefully acknowledge the many kindly notices volunteered by our editorial brothers, complimentary of the MARYLAND FARMER, among which is the following from the Rockville *Sentinel* and adopted by the St. Mary's *Beacon*:

"THE MARYLAND FARMER.—It affords us pleasure to note the advent of any really good publication—one that will lead agriculture, science and art to a step upward in this mighty age of progress. One of the most prominent of this class we are pleased to note is the *Maryland Farmer*. It stands as a useful helper to every tiller of the soil, whether an expert or amateur. The articles in each number are practically worth a whole year's subscription."—*Rockville Sentinel*.

THANKS to Messrs. Cambells & Stebbins, proprietors of the Luray Caverns, Page Co. Va., for the editorial complimentary to visit that remarkably interesting wonder. The entrance to Giant's Hall is a grand exhibition of nature's work, and well worth a trip of hundreds of miles to see it alone, independent of the other sights which are seen in these lately explored caverns.

THE
MARYLAND FARMER,
A STANDARD MAGAZINE.

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture & Rural Economy.
EZRA WHITMAN,
Editor.

COL. W. W. W. BOWIE, Associate Editor.

141 West Pratt Street

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, AUGUST, 1 1880.

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TO ADVERTISERS

The large circulation of the Maryland Farmer makes it one of the best mediums for advertisers of all classes. Its circulation will be largely increased by our reduction in the Subscription Price, and hence add to its advantages as a medium for advertisers. The terms of advertising will remain as heretofore.

The Maryland Farmer will be read this year by more Farmers, Planters, Merchants, Mechanics and others interested in Agriculture, than any other magazine which circulates in the Middle or Southern States, and therefore is the best medium for advertisers who desire to extend their sales in this territory.

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Any person who sends us 100 Subscribers, at \$1.00, will receive the world-renowned Howe Sewing Machine, with all the latest improvements. Value, \$50.00.

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Any person who sends us 50 Subscribers, at \$1.00 each, will receive 1 of the celebrated Wheat Fans, which has taken nearly 200 premiums. Value, \$25.00.

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Any person who sends us 15 Subscribers, at \$1.00 each, will receive a Farm Bell. Value, \$6.00.

Any person who sends us 12 Subscribers, at \$1.00 each, will receive a Remington Iroquois Revolver, full plated, Ivory. Value, \$4.00.

Any person who sends us 6 Subscribers, at \$1.00 each, will receive a Nickel-Plated Revolver, Long Fluted Cylinder. Value \$2.50.

THESE ARTICLES WE WARRANT TO BE FIRST-CLASS.

☞ It will not be necessary to secure the subscribers all at one time. For instance, if any one wants the Mill we offer for 80 new subscribers, he can send the names in any number he chooses, and we will allow him a whole year to finish the club.

☞ COL. D. S. CURTIS, of Washington, D. C., is authorized to act as Correspondent and Agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the MARYLAND FARMER, in the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia.

☞ Our friends can do us a good turn by mentioning the MARYLAND FARMER to their neighbors, and suggesting to them to subscribe for it.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.— We thank sincerely those of our subscribers who have responded to our urgent call in the July number, and trust that others will do likewise during this month, that we may have no balances due after the first of September.

An Editorial Letter to the Maryland Farmer.

A TRIP TO FORTRESS MONROE.

We enjoyed a few days holiday during the heated term, so as to include the 4th of July, at that great resort for health and pleasure, the historic old Point Comfort. On arrival there, we placed ourselves under the care of Mr. Phœbus, the kind and genial proprietor of the Hygeia Hotel, which was crowded to excess with pleasure-seekers from all parts of the country, among whom we were agreeably pleased to meet several prominent gentlemen from Baltimore.

The hotel is near to the fort, called Fortress Monroe, one of the largest and completest in the country, was built during Monroe's administration, under the supervision of Gen. S. Bernard, one of Napoleon's eminent engineer officers, who entered the American service after Waterloo. Had this fort been in existence in 1812, the British Navy would never have burnt Norfolk, destroyed Hampton and laid waste the surrounding country. From the Hygeia Hotel one can turn his eye on no spot without being reminded of some historic event. On the fourth, we witnessed under a fine live oak tree, the dress-parade within the fort, and admired the scene there presented.

During our stay we visited the neighboring old town of Hampton, incorporated in 1705, one hundred and seventy-five years ago, and of course, our curiosity led us first to the old church built in the seventeenth century, repaired in 1830, and is one of the few remarkable relics of colonial times now existing. After viewing this memorial of the past and its surroundings, we visited the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, established by the United States for the education of the negroes of both sexes, and Indians, both classes looked upon as wards of the government. In this admirably disciplined and regulated institution we were kindly treated by the Principal, Mr. S. C.

Armstrong, and his corps of assistants, and every facility afforded us for seeing the practical working of the institution in all its phases, and we became satisfied that it is a grand humanitarian scheme ably carried out, to the credit of the government and to the individuals engaged in the laudable enterprise.

Here were young negroes and Indians, of both sexes, being educated in all the higher branches of an English education, and taught the methods of civilized life in the household, including every sort of house-work; they were instructed in practical and scientific agriculture and horticulture, and the use of various tools and machinery. "Labor is required of all, for the sake of discipline and instruction."

The Principal, in his report for 1879, speaking of the mechanical department, says "over 6,000 feet of lumber are sawed daily; twelve negro and five Indian boys are furnishing the labor, * * * the former are acquiring a skill which anywhere will command twice the wages of ordinary hands. The latter are learning what will serve them well among their people."

All the trades are taught, brick-making, milling, carpentering, tailoring, shoe-making, etc.

To show what is doing on the farm by the boys, we give an extract from the report of Albert Howe, the farm manager:

"We still furnish the school with beef, fattened on the place. Have wintered over 100 head of cattle. We have in stock now, including both farms, 10 horses, 6 mules, 4 colts, 25 milch cows, 22 yearlings and calves, 4 yoke of cattle, 1 pure Ayrshire bull, 8 head of beef, 73 sheep, 61 lambs, 190 hogs and pigs, 500 fowls of different kinds, and chickens.

"The agricultural engine is still used for cutting and steaming food for cattle, and grinding bones for fertilizers; also, in summer, for running threshing-machine for ourselves and other farmers.

"We have made in the blacksmith and repair-shops, the past winter, three carts and a farm wagon, besides all repairs and horse-shoeing; the blacksmith work being done entirely by students.

"We manufactured last season over 500,000 bricks, a good part used for the 'Wigwam' (Indian cottage) and new mill now building, and the balance sold; the greater part of this work being done by students."

We left this school deeply impressed with the wise and magnanimous features that occasionally are shown by our wonderful nation.

During our stay here, we called on the editors and business manager of the "*Southern Workman*." This is a monthly eight page paper, ably edited by Messrs. S. C. Armstrong and H. W. Ludlow, with Mr. J. F. B. Marshall as business manager. It is printed on good paper, and the typography is highly creditable to the colored

youth trained in the office as part of their practical education at the school. "The *Southern Workman* is devoted to the interests of negro and Indian civilization, is edited and managed by the officers of the Hampton Institute, and printed at the school press by colored youths trained in the office. Subscriptions are a help to the school. It is sent on trial for four months for twenty-five cents."

On our return to the hotel, we stopped at that charming place, the Soldiers' Home. This healthy, beautiful retreat, lying upon a broad placid water front, with grounds capacious, and laid off in fine walks and drives amid umbrageous trees, green lawns and well filled parterres of flowers, statuary and other ornaments with its bright brass gun, is well fitted as a home for the six or seven hundred old or battered and worn soldiers of the republic. Here, under the kind guardianship of Captain Woodfin, the present governor, these veterans are provided with every comfort, and for amusements they are provided with billiard tables, bowling alleys and a theatre.

Indeed, every want seems to be anticipated; neatness and order and provision for every necessity is everywhere manifest. It is a paradise for the battle-scarred old soldiers, and is a practical refutation of the charge that republics are always ungrateful.

We left the comfortable old Point with regret, and do not wonder at the crowds which, during the whole year, visit this delightful place, where all the luxuries of salt breezes, sea bathing, and the innumerable delicacies of land and water are daily served up in admirable style, and excellent cuisine to tempt the appetite of an anchorite or the most fastidious epicure. The trip, both going and returning, on the palatial boats of the bay line, was, of itself, enough to repay any expense or inconvenience in leaving business for a few days during the past month of scorching hot days in Baltimore.

These boats are all first-class. We went down in the Virginia and returned in the North Carolina, both of which are new, elegantly fitted up, and every accommodation that the most exacting traveller could desire. The fare was sumptuous, and the officers kind and attentive.

W.

It is said by one experienced in raising poultry that roup among fowls can be easily cured by mixing lard and cayenne pepper, giving the diseased fowl a pill about the size of a bean, twice a day.

The Central Agricultural Society.

The charter of this Society has been perfected, after some unavoidable delay, and a business meeting of the Board is called for the 12th of August, at 12 M., at the office of the MARYLAND FARMER.

The Board of Directors, consisting of Messrs. A. P. Gorman, Robert A. Dobbin, John R. Clarke, Gustavus Ober, Ezra Whitman, George H. Nye, Richard Hardesty, Frank M. Hall, Loyd E. Dorsey, Thomas Welsh, John Henry Sellman, and Edward C. Gilpin. As this meeting will be a very important one, punctual attendance and a full meeting of the Board is requested and expected.

We see no reason whatever why this Society, embracing in its limits part of Montgomery county and the three rich agricultural counties of Prince Georges, Anne Arundel, and Howard, with Baltimore City, should not prove a grand success. If the county of Cecil can raise \$5,000 for her newly organized county Society, surely the \$50,000 asked for the stock of the Central Society will be forthcoming. We feel satisfied that if the farmers in the country territory embraced will subscribe \$20,000, the city of Baltimore, through its merchants and liberally disposed people, will subscribe the balance, \$30,000.

The subscription committee of the Cecil County Agricultural Society report having obtained \$2,000, with a good prospect for the additional \$3,000 necessary to make the enterprise successful.

This is highly to the credit of the energetic and enterprising citizens of Cecil, and is a worthy example to be patterned after by the people of Southern Maryland. It is a stubborn fact that agriculture is no where in as flourishing a condition as where it is under the influences of a well conducted association of farmers. Those counties are most prosperous in proportion to the success of their agricultural societies and clubs; hence we see in those States that are very prosperous, large sums contributed by the State and the people for the purposes of supporting State and County Fairs,—disseminating useful knowledge, causing generous rivalry, and introducing the best breeds of stock, as well as labor-saving machinery, and new and improved systems of husbandry.

Common mucilage consists of a solution of gum tragacanth and acacia, with the addition of a small quantity of dextride. This is the kind used on postage stamps. The sugar renders it more quickly soluble.

State and County Fairs for 1880.

Pennsylvania State Agl. Soc., Phil., Sep. 6 to 18
Mississippi Valley Hor. So., St. Louis, Sep. 7 to 9
Cincinnati Exposition, Cincinnati, Sep. 8 to Oct. 9
New York State Fair, Albany, Sep. 13 to 17.
Indiana State Fair, Indianapolis, Sep. 27 to Oct. 2
Delaware State Fair, Dover, Sep. 27 to Oct. 2.
Dist. Columbia Hor. Soc., Washington, Sep. 21 to 24

The Twentieth Exhibition of the Virginia State Agricultural Society, will be held at Richmond, Oct. 26 to 29. G. W. Palmer, Saltville, President; W. A. Burke, Richmond, Secretary.

The Twelfth Annual Fair of the South Carolina State Agricultural Society will be held at Columbia, Nov. 9-12. B. F. Crayton, Anderson, President; Thos. W. Holloway, Pomaria, Secretary.

The Arkansas State Fair will be held at Little Rock, Oct. 18-23. S. P. Hughes, President; J. A. Henry, Little Rock, Secretary.

The Alabama State Fair will be held at Montgomery Nov. 8-13. W. P. Vanderveer, President; T. Gardner Foster, Secretary.

The Wisconsin State Agricultural Society will hold its Twenty-Seventh Annual Exhibition at Madison, Sep. 6-10. N. D. Pratt, Racine, President; Geo. F. Bryant, Madison, Secretary.

The Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago will open Sep. 8, and close Oct. 23. Applications for space have been already received sufficient nearly or quite to cover the entire exhibition surface. E. S. Asay, President; John P. Reynolds, Secretary.

The Fourteenth Annual Exhibition of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture and State Horticultural Society, will be held at Omaha, Sept. 20-25. Martin Dunham, Omaha, President; D. H. Wheeler, Plattsmouth, Secretary.

The Ohio State Fair for 1880 will be held at the city of Columbus, August 30th, and 31st, and September 1st, 2d and 3d.

The Agricultural Society of Caroline county will hold their Annual Fair at Bethlehem on the 14th, 15th and 16th of September next.

The Peninsula Agricultural and Pomological Association, at Middletown, have issued their catalogue for 1880. The exhibition will take place on the 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th days of September. Wm. R. Cochran, President; W. Scott Way, Secretary.

We have to thank Col. Curtiss, the Corresponding Secretary, for the Premium List of the District of Columbia Horticultural Society, which will hold its first annual meeting on September 21st to 24th inclusive, at Masonic Temple, Washington City,

We feel sure it will be a grand success, and hope to be present.

We learn from the *Chesterdown Transcript* that the Kent County Agricultural Association will hold its Tenth Annual Fair on the 14, 15 and 16 of September. The *Transcript* further says:—"The Association aims to be progressive, and to give each year a better exhibit than on the year before. Liberal premiums are offered in the various classes of exhibits, and the purses in the trials of speed sum up \$1,200."

Frederick County Fair will be held the second week in October; Dr. Fairfax Schley, President. Gov. Hoyt, of Pa. and Senator Voorhees of Indiana, will, with other distinguished gentlemen, be present and deliver addresses.

We should be glad to receive at once from the officers of Agricultural Societies in Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and other States, information as to the time and place of holding their respective Fairs. It is strange that persons interested, do not trouble themselves to give wider publicity as to their State and County Annual Fairs. Officers of most of these Societies seem to think that everybody everywhere, must know the time and place of their particular exhibition, and when it takes place, are surprised to find none present but those in the immediate vicinity, and blame the agricultural journals for not having noticed the meeting.

CENTENNIAL BLACK BEARDED WHITE WHEAT.—

This new variety of wheat has been grown successfully by Mr. Charles E. Easter, of Baltimore county, for three years past, beginning with a small quantity obtained at the Centennial Exhibition. Mr. Easter has left in our office a few stalks as a sample. These stalks are large and strong, nearly six feet tall, and tipped with long heads of two grain rows, each row with three grains a side, affording from sixty to ninety grains to the head and garnished or armed with a black beard from five to seven inches long, a regular Turk's beard, though not thick. The grain is white, (but not as white as some varieties), is longer than broad, large and hard. It is evidently an entirely new variety in this section of country, and Mr. Easter says, is prolific and hardy. Our farmers would do well to try a few bushels, so that each one might become the possessor of seed enough for his whole crop in 1881, provided it turned out according to his expectations. Its appearance is magnificent, evidencing great vigor and strength, and apparent ability to resist all the complaints and enemies to which the wheat crops seem to have become the heir of in late years.

We ask the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Easter in this number of the MARYLAND FARMER.

A Tri-State Picnic.

The seventh annual tri-State picnic and exhibition of the Patrons of Husbandry and farmers of Southern Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland and other States, will be held on the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th of August, at William's Grove, near Mechanicsburg, Penna. Many distinguished statesmen and agriculturists have been invited and are expected to attend. The location is an admirable one in the midst of a thickly populated and rich agricultural district of Pennsylvania, easy of access from two adjoining States. The exhibition of agricultural and horticultural products and farm implements will be very fine. Several manufacturers have donated implements and machines as premiums to be awarded for meritorious exhibits. Among the contributions is a \$40.00 "Young America Corn and Cob Mill," presented by Messrs. E. Whitman, Sons & Co., Balt., Md., a Horse-Hay Rake, by Messrs. Hunk & Comstock, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., and a Thresher worth \$30.00 by Mr. Joseph Elcock, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., besides many donations of smaller amounts, by other friends of this enterprise.

A course of lectures on agriculture will be delivered by Prof. S. B. Heiges, of York, Pa., and the Cumberland Valley Editorial Association will hold a meeting on the grounds during the exhibition, which will be addressed by Gov. Hamilton.

We return thanks to the managers for their polite invitation and will endeavor to be present on the interesting occasion.

We have given this extended notice of the "Tri-State Picnic" in deference to the large number of Grangers who are subscribers to the MARYLAND FARMER, and because we admire this rather novel plan of having large fairs for the exhibition of articles of merit, calculated to advance agriculture, without the hope of a money reward. Accommodations on the ground will be furnished at very low rates, and towns and villages are near by, on the Rail Road, where board is to be had, if preferred.

This Exhibition is free to all visitors, admission to the grounds free of all charges. The attendance for several years has been very large, and is expected this year to reach 25,000 daily.

The Colorado Agricultural College is in a flourishing condition. Every student who attends is required to work at least two hours daily, and the maximum price of labor is ten cents an hour. The college is thoroughly practical, and the faculty carry out the law to the letter, so far as building and means allow.

Live Stock Register.

Breed for a Purpose.

No horse is scarcer, or commands a better price, than the large, stylish coach or carriage horse. Every day at our auction marts we see plain-looking, under-sized animals selling for a mere song, notwithstanding that they possess speed all the way from 2.50 to 3.50. One of our dealers tells us that he has orders for a matched team that he cannot procure, and one that he tried to buy in York State they asked 2,500 for. A correspondent writing from Nashville, Tenn., to a New York paper, says:

We hoped to find a pair of superior carriage horses here, but not a coacher could we find or hear of in this vicinity. Now this speaks in strong language that we can use in favor of breeding the most profitable family of horses that can be bred—the carriage, coach, or Park horse. Breed for speed if you will, but breed to size, so that in any event if no trotter, the saleable carriage horse. We will be met by the reply that "such heavy horses are not the animals for use on our hard macadamized pike"; very true. Breed as sagaciously as you may, there will always be a sufficient number of under-sized horses for home use. In breeding, don't mix up the different families.

Breed for a purpose. Let the dam and sire be good representatives of their class. Breed the draft mare to the draft horse; the highly-bred and finely-finished large bay mare to the park stallion. No matter if he is as grand a trotter as Blackwood, Jr. All the better, as to his grand appearance and fine size he adds remarkable speed; in fact, breeding is condensed in a few words. Breed for what you want, remembering always that "like begets like." "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."—*A field and A float.*

Barbed Fences.

R. Noyes, of Coles county, Ill., writes: "I have no direct or indirect interest in any fence, except that I want to use the cheapest and best. Six years ago I put up 40 rods of barbed wire fence and each year have added to it, and like it so well that this year I am selling off (good) and burning up (decayed) both rails and board fence, because I think it better and cheaper to build wire fence than to repair the old, although I am making and selling new wooded rails on the place. As to posts, I find that a few good posts answer, with young trees set in the rows so that when the

posts are gone it leaves your fence an ornament instead of an eye sore. Then it is so cheap. Two wires will turn the worst large stock; three for calves and sheep, and five for hogs. The railroads use nothing else here; and as a man and a boy can put up half a mile in a day, after the posts are set, it saves labor. Travelers do not steal it for kindling or seat boards, or travel across your land. As to its being 'barbarous,' I have never known an animal really hurt with it, and if they are scratched they will not try it again. The only place I have found it would not do was around small lots where numbers of cattle are kept; they will hook each other through it."—*Ex.*

Winter Calves.

A Wisconsin Dairyman asks, if there can be any profit in raising calves in winter, or late fall calves? This question is now very pertinent, since winter dairying is becoming common. Butter bears a higher price in winter; and this induces dairymen to have their calves dropped in fall. Some think the cold weather will add to the cost of keeping the calves; but this is probably a mistake, as the following considerations will show: The milk, after making butter in winter, is in better condition than in summer, as it is seldom sour, and may always be fed sweet. Calves kept in warm quarters will make more growth upon the same quantity of milk in winter than in summer, on account of its better quality, and because, being fed on hay, they seldom scour or have any trouble of stomach.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

Cotton-Seed Meal.

This ought all to be consumed in our own country, instead of exporting so great a proportion of it, as it is not only a highly nourishing, but a health-keeping food. The oil in it lubricates the bowels of animals, and keeps them in good condition, while the other elements of which it is composed assist in building up the muscles rapidly. But it should be fed sparingly, and mixed with either bran, middlings, oats, or other meal. From a pint to two quarts per day is a fair ration with other food, according to the size of the animal, although at the South, we are informed, they feed it still more abundantly. There they usually feed the seed whole as ginned from the cotton, and after boiling they let their animals eat as much as they please with impunity almost entirely fattening their swine with it, finishing off with corn two weeks or so before slaughtering.—*Ex.*

The Poultry House.

Partridge Cochins.

Our fanciers have been generally showing finer specimens of Partridge Cochins every year, until now we are able to show as fine specimens as the world can boast of. No fowls at the present time stand *more prominent* in our poultry exhibitions, and none more popular than this breed.

The Cochins possess, in common with the Brahmas, the valuable quality of winter laying. The warm, downy or "fluffy" robe that covers the Asiatic fowls is an admirable protection against severe cold, and a yet more impregnable armor is presented against the icy spears of Jack Frost, in the shape of the doublet of fat with which their skin becomes lined in the autumn, only allow feed enough. Consequently Cochins will lay and incubate in the depth of winter, if of the right age and properly managed. Their tendency to take on fat is so great that it should be guarded against by avoiding feeding them too much Indian corn.

Like the Brahmas, the Cochins are extremely good natured and quiet. They cannot get over a low fence, and so may be yarded at comparatively small expense. They are very patient of confinement, and therefore suited to people living in villages and suburbs of cities where but little space can be allowed for poultry yards. Though possessing less grace of outline than some smaller races of fowls, their docility causes them to be much esteemed as pets.—*Poultry Yard.*

Chicken Cholera.

All have various cures of this disease to offer, but not enough is said about the cause and the preventive. Within the last seven years all around us have lost flocks of chickens by cholera, and had they neglected their own household as thoroughly, few inmates would have long survived. We have educated the chicken to lodge in houses; it is our duty to make him comfortable, not poison him. About the construction of the house it matters little; the entrance should face south and be enclosed with lattice work, to admit plenty of fresh air, and not expose the birds to cold drafts; but the all-important condition is to keep the chicken bedroom thoroughly clean. Every week let the droppings, wherever found, on the floor, or the shelves, front of the nests, or in the nests, be scraped up and removed, and then with ground plaster or dust sprinkle the places so cleaned, not with lime, as many do, for that liberates the ammonia and brings out an unhealthy smell, but with

plaster, that absorbs the ammonia, locks it up and keeps down unhealthy, offensive smells. See that you have at the door every morning, before the chickens come out, fresh water, for many will go immediately and take large drinks of it. Many places have we visited where cholera broke out, and too often the above conditions had been omitted. In some cases the droppings had not been removed for weeks, and water was never seen near the chicken house. A pump or creek was not far off, and if fowls could not go there it was not their fault if they got sick. In most cases they got to the barnyard first and slaked their thirst on manure water. In plain English how long would the human family survive if they slept for months in near proximity to their own excrement, or drank water poisoned with cow or horse dung? Cholera, fever—yes, the plague—would soon make every farm house as silent and as tenantless as some of the chicken houses got to be.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Give it a Trial.

It has always been an anomaly in the annals of poultry breeding that farmers, who have for centuries been the universal keepers of feathered stock, should resolutely deny themselves the pleasure and profit to be derived from giving even common hens the benefit of the most matter of course attentions, which they never hesitate to lavish on the horses and hogs. It has long been an accepted rule with farmers that pigs in the Eastern States represent, as dressed pork, the value of the food given them, and that the profit in keeping them is represented by the manure. Applying the same method of reasoning to well-cared-for poultry, shows such a decided balance in its favor as ought to open the eyes of the most bigoted. Many, or in fact the majority, of the best men who make farming a scientific pursuit keep pure blooded poultry, as well as blooded live stock of other descriptions, and find that "folks in feathers" are as profitable as anything they raise.

When the comparatively small cost of starting with a fair number of first class fowls, and the rapidity with which they reproduce themselves and become ready for sale is considered, they must compare very favorably even with \$30,000 cows, or any single object of special worth.

All these considerations should be very influential in determining farmers to give poultry a fair chance, and in feeling that in so doing they run little risk of failure. We urge all farmers, whether they are engaged in this pursuit little or much, to give the thing a year's hearty, intelligent trial, and

see if the advice we give has been prejudicial to their interest or no. Let every man who has never tried it devote a little serious thought to the subject, and follow his thinking by serious and intelligent work, and when he brings in a full egg basket during the cold weather, when the fowls never used to do anything but mope, when, as Mrs. Partington says, "eggs is scarce an' high," he will own that poultry properly treated are among the farmers best friends. Give this a trial. If people who are engaged in other business can make fowls pay, why can not the farmer, whose whole life work lies in the direction of similar pursuits, do as well?—*Am. Poultry Yard.*

DUCKS.

Many farmers suppose that they can not rear ducks because they have no pond or running stream near their buildings for them to swim in. Ducks like water, yet they should be kept mainly out of it when very young, and ducks may be successfully reared where there is no running water or lake. It is a mistake to suppose that, because they are water fowl, they may plunge into cold water soon after hatching with impunity.

Many farmers have realized far more from duck raising than they would from their chickens, for ducks are remarkably hardy, and lay quite well during some parts of the season. As soon as they commence laying the eggs should be put carefully away; the first good, motherly hen that wants to sit, should be allowed to hatch these eggs, and care for the brood until they are able to scratch for themselves; for, as a rule, a hen will take much better care of a brood of ducklings than an old duck would. A shallow tub, kept well filled with clean water, will afford plenty of bathing room for the ducklings until they are two or three months old, and even longer, if they are at all backward.

When they are fully grown they should be fattened quickly for use. There is an age beyond which there is no profit in keeping poultry of any kind.—"J. J. F." in *American Poultry Yard.*

FARM WIND MILLS.—About two years ago I gave my experience in the Husband man in the use of farm wind mills. Since that time our mill has continued to work well, without needing repairs and with very little attention, except an occasional oiling. During the past winter and thus far this spring, it has saved us on an average about two hours work daily in pumping water for stock. We sometimes use it for other purposes, such as shelling corn, turning grindstone, etc. The mill stood without the least injury through a gale that moved an adjacent building from its foundation, —*Husbandman, New York.*

Putting up Barb Wire Fence.

A correspondent of the *Western Farm Journal* gives the following detailed account of his method of putting up this fence :

First, I use cedar posts ; sharpen one end of posts and square the other end, so they will be in condition for driving, then I set three or four stakes in line of fence as guide posts ; then take a pole, one rod in length, and a spade, go to one end of fence line and commence measuring, and every two and a half or three rods (or any distance you wish) I mark for post by removing the sod, and if the ground be very dry and solid I dig one depth of spade, keeping in direct range of guide stakes. When this part is done I hitch team to the wagon, load up some posts and a good heavy sledge hammer for driving, and as it is no easy job to handle a sledge one-half day at a time, I procure an assistant and we take it by turns ; then drive along the line of fence, the man on the ground removing a post from the wagon as the other drives the team from one place to the other, placing the sharp end in the hole or mark previously made with spade, steadies and keeps it in upright position while the other (standing in wagon box to handle sledge to advantage) drives the post to the depth of one and a half or two feet,

If you have a right angle in line of fence the corner post must be braced both ways in line of fence, and to prevent the draw of wire from raising corner post from the ground, dig a good sized hole for post (two and a half feet deep, then bore a hole through lower end of post with one and a half inch augur, drive a stout pin through the hole, allowing both ends of the pin to project six inches, then place the post in the hole, and a piece of board on top of each end of the pin, lean the top of the post a little outside of the line, fill in with earth and stamp solid. The weight of dirt on top of the boards prevents the post from raising.

After the posts are driven, take a lath, or other light stick, with the proper distances of the wire from the ground marked on it, and pass along the line of fence and mark each post with a piece of chalk the place for each wire. (I use two wires for pasture fence, the lower one twenty-three and the upper one forty-two inches above the ground.) In putting on wire I prefer stretching each wire in the opposite direction from the other ; by so doing the draw of the wires tend to tighten each other.

My plan is to load the wire into the wagon, drive along the line of fence leaving a bunch of wire at the starting point, and knowing the weight

of bunch left, and calculating one and one-eighth or one and one-fourth pounds of wire to the rod, and by counting the posts where I pass along, can tell where to leave next bunch, and so on ; when I come to end of fence line the last bunch may reach farther, so I calculate how far it will reach back on the fence and that will be the place for another bunch, and so on till the wire is distributed.

To stretch and staple the wire I find that four hands work to the best advantage. I remove the wagon box, empty the staples into a water pail and hang the pail on wagon reach ; this is also a convenient place for an extra hammer, pair of pincers, etc. I put on the upper wire first to prevent them tangling ; fasten the wire securely to braced post at starting point, then drive the wagon along the line of fence a distance of fifteen rods, which is about the distance the wire will stand to stretch without breaking, and pass a smooth stiff stick through spool ; two of the hands will carry it easily, letting it unwind as they get the wagon into position by having the hub of hind wheel next the fence in line of fence, and the front wheel of wagon about two feet away from the line of fence, so that in winding the wire on the hub the wire will not run off. Then place a brace behind the axle of the wagon (I use a twelve-foot scantling, light and stiff), dig a hole six inches deep for the lower end of brace, gradually sloping toward the wagon to correspond with slant of brace, then set the spade in back end of hole to prevent the brace from pressing into the earth. All this can be done by spry hand in a very short time, and a team that will stand quietly is best ; then pass the wire on under side of hub and once around, then bend the wire, pass the loop between two of the spokes and pass a stick one foot long through the loop, which prevents the wire from slipping on hub ; then two of the hands will be back along the wire to keep it out of grass and see that it does not catch on posts ; the other two, by turning the wheel backward, (the draw of the wire will soon raise wheel clear of ground), and as the wheel raises, by keeping their weight on it to keep it down, will stretch it as tight as necessary, and as tight as the wire will bear. Then one of the other two hands nearest to wagon will raise the wire to the proper place and staple to the two posts next to the wagon, driving the staple solid to prevent the wire from slipping ; then the wire can be loosened from wagon, (and if you put the wires all on as you pass along you can fasten another and stretch same as before, leaving the lower wire last,) but if not, one hand will place brace and spade on wagon and drive to next place ; two will carry the spool and let the wire unwind as before, and the fourth hand will finish stapling the last draw, and so on till done. After the first wire is on, if fencing yard or pasture, the wagon must be on outside of fence to stick to corner posts,

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

A Chat with the Ladies for August.

BY PATUXENT PLANTER.

BONNIE HANDS THAT MAKE GOOD BREAD.

"I own the charm of rounded arms,
Of eyes that love's soft lustre shed.
Of raven hair, and tresses fair,
Of cheeks that toy with white and red,
Of pouting lips where Cupid dips
The arrows that to hearts are sped;
But none of these my fancy please,
Like the bonnie hands that make good bread.

"Some hands have art to move the heart
By making music's sweet appeal;
Some borrow dyes from perfect skies,
And through the canvass make us feel;
Some make the dress fair forms caress,
To win the heart and turn the head—
For me, more rare, beyond compare,
Are the bonnie hands that make good bread.

"Gay maiden, vain the rustling train,
Those jeweled hands so idly crossed;
That idle mind can pleasure find
In every hour ignobly lost—
But I'll not seek, whene'er I wed,
For jeweled hands, or gold, or lands,
But the bonnie hands that make good bread."

Is there a sensible man, let his wealth be what it may, who does not in his heart agree with the sentiments of the above lines. Wealth and beauty take wings and fly away oftentimes, but intrinsic worth and knowledge are as lasting and continuous as life itself. The "bonnie hands that make good bread," can do other things well for the family comfort and help, and practically knowing the value and cost of good bread and butter and other household necessities, rarely prove money selves for lavish expenditures on tawdry dress and fleeting pleasures of pride.

If you agree with me dear friends, educate your daughters to make "good bread," and see that they know all the mysteries of house-keeping before you allow them to enter the state of matrimony with even a millionaire, for riches in this country are as sure to be lost in one or two generations as is the certainty of death and taxes. The girl of wealth and luxury often becomes, before she is forty, the child of penury. Born of wealth, reared in luxury, she often finds herself, before she has grown half old, with perhaps a helpless family and herself helplessly ignorant of every little art

connected with keeping house. She has to do it, yet cannot sweep, cook the plainest dishes, wash or iron, or make decent bread—all she can do is to embroider, do fancy work, and play poorly on the piano, when fancy work will not sell, except occasionally, and when of the most artistic character, and the music is only remunerative when it is executed by a person not only skilled, but backed by certificates of approbation from the rich and the professed-to-be-judges, known to the world of fashion. Therefore, I say, teach your daughters to be mistresses of the culinary art above all other accomplishments, except a well grounded, plain education in the rudiments of their mother tongue. The latter first obtained, the former well perfected in, then let them revel in foreign languages—in the learning of the days of the past and the present, in music, dancing, and all accomplishments in address, manners, and the thousand frivolities that go to make up a brilliant, fashionable woman. But add not these fascinating Corinthian ornaments to the simple, chaste and naturally beautiful column until all its native strength and power has been tested by the rugged rules and requirements of the practical and the useful.—First fit them for a life of necessitous labor, and that will ever be a treasure on which they can rely in moments of necessity, and after that has been implanted beyond the power of forgetfulness, lavish all the accomplishments and refinements you choose from the many which this luxurious age furnishes, and demands from all devotees of the adored goddess, Fashion.

In view of the great number of deaths by drowning, owing to the many accidents of late, when the victims would easily have saved their lives, had they understood the art of swimming, I venture to call your attention to the importance of having your girls, as well as boys, taught to swim. Swimming, is above all gymnastic exercises, the most refreshing, healthy and useful. In few things has this age progressed further in contributing to the physical comfort and art of preserving and saving life than in the appliances which natatoriums or swimming schools furnish. I congratulate our immediate section of country upon the newly organized Baltimore Natatorium. Here, under the teachings and care of experienced male and female instructors, both sexes can be perfected in the art of swimming in a month, and even half a dozen lessons will enable a man or woman, boy or girl, to safely practice the art thereafter until they become accomplished swimmers. Can a week or month be more pleasantly or profitably spent than in taking daily lessons in this life-saving art.

How much more rationally the expense would

be incurred than in wasting the same time on some sea bathing resort, where great crowds go into the water together, making themselves ridiculous spectacles by their oute bathing suits, and like so many penguins dipping down to receive the successive surf waves as they roll over the incongruous mass of women, men and children, most of whom, if not injured in health, are no more benefited than if they stood out in a hard shower of rain until their clothes were well saturated, and their bodies suddenly cooled. Let our girls and boys be taught to swim like water nymphs, and they will be safe from the angry waves in case of shipwreck, and they will enjoy life in a health-commanding exercise, in a way that others who cannot swim are debarred from. This matter is worthy of the most serious consideration on the part of parents, teachers and guardians.

We give the following articles on variegated Thyme and the Lady's Slipper, from Vick's Illustrated Magazine. To the curtesy of that eminent florist we are also indebted for the illustrations:

VARIEGATED THYME.

"I would like to call the attention of the readers of the MAGAZINE to the Variegated Thyme as a pretty pot-plant, and excellent for baskets and vases. It has all the pleasant fragrance of the Common Thyme, and the little oval leaves are margined with a light yellow or straw color. I have commenced to use it this season as an edging or bordering plant. It makes an elegant border and, as it is said to be quite hardy, I anticipate it will prove quite valuable in the garden. If we could have a good variety of hardy plants, suitable for edging, serving the purpose like *Pyrethrum aureum*, it would be of great advantage to the cause of neat gardening. As yet, this plant has



been but little noticed, but I have been much pleased with it, and, if it should prove quite reliable as an edging plant, it will be much sought after. Then the Thyme has such pleasant associations, and is so good a bee-plant, it has unusual attractions. We noticed last year that a correspondent called attention to Burnet as an edging plant, and this reminds me of something Lord Bacon wrote: "Those flowers which perfume the air most delightfully, not passed by as the rest, but being trodden upon and crushed, are three, that is, Burnet, Wild Thyme, and Watermints: therefore, you are to set whole alleys of them to have the pleasure when you walk or tread."—A. G., Albany, N. Y.

CYPRIPEDIUM ACAULE.

MR. VICK:—While out botanizing a day or two ago, I found this specimen of the Orchid family, and send it to you, hoping a short description may interest the readers of your valuable MAGAZINE. It is sometimes called Stemless Lady's Slipper. It is found in the marshes near here. There is one flower on a stem, of a rose-purple color, and



full of veins. Its leaves are oblong, and it blooms in the latter part of May. The woods and swamps are now beautiful with these flowers, and well repay the trouble of searching.—A. B. S., Canandaigua, N. Y.

[This flower is very often met with in the forest and on moist gravelly wooded hills in the lower counties of Maryland. It is one of the most singularly attractive and curiously formed flowers that is found. It is remarkable that it cannot be successfully grown or propagated in our gardens or by our florists. We have never seen it in any private collection of plants, or in any green house, except once in Mr. Jno. Feast's green house, where it died, we believe, after it had once bloomed, having been but a short time before removed from the woods. Our forests and swamps are rich in many very beautiful wild flowers that do not bear transplanting to our gardens—Eds. Md. Far.]

New Publications Received.

"Success with Small Fruits," by Edward P. Roe. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, publishers. Price \$5.00. This is one of the handsomest books ever issued in this country. Printed on superior paper in clear, large type, and elegantly illustrated with nearly one hundred wood cuts, as true to nature as life, by the best artists, it reflects the highest credit upon the publishers. As to the subject matter, it is a beautiful Georgic poem, in a plain, practical prose-dress. It is as pleasant reading as a story or a poem, and full of the most minute details as to the entire system of growing to perfection all the best sorts of the varieties of Small Fruits. It is a splendid ornament for a parlor or library table, and ought to be in the possession of every lover of fruit, scholar, and fruit grower in the land, even if he or she has but a single good variety of any of the small fruits. It not only tells one how to grow, propagate, and produce new varieties, but how to preserve, can, and keep them, and the best way to eat and enjoy them. It is as complete a treatise as can be written, for it is beautiful in composition and full of sound common sense instruction. It is cheap at twice the price it is offered at.

"The Book of the Dog," No. 12, is received and is equal to any of the previous numbers. This number is illustrated by the colored picture of the Irish terrier, "Champion Sporter." It is a splendid work for sportsmen and those who keep dogs for use or pleasure. Address, Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co., 596 Broadway, N. Y.

Catalogue of the American Veterinary College, New York City, 1779, '80.

ENSILAGE.—We acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the "Book of Ensilage," by Dr. John M. Bailey, a practical farmer and breeder of Short-horn and Jersey cattle, Cotswold, Oxfordshire-down, and Vermont Merino sheep. It is very seldom we get an agricultural work of so much value from the pen of a man who practises what he preaches. Dr. Bailey has not only preserved various kinds of forage (chiefly fodder corn) in their green state, but has fed for months a large stock of cattle and sheep upon the Ensilaged fodder. The cost of keeping stock by this system appears, from Dr. Bailey's experiments, to be less than half as much as upon hay or hay and grain. The book gives, in a plain, practical manner, all the necessary instructions, details, and specifications for building silos of all sizes, and the manner of preserving green forage by this system, also plans of a model dairy establishment adapted to the system of Ensilage.

It is printed in a superior manner upon heavy paper, in good large type, and handsomely bound in cloth.

It contains much valuable matter of interest to every farmer, dairyman, and stock raiser.

It is published by the author, whose address is "Winning Farm," Billerica, Mass.

Price. post-paid, by mail, \$2.00.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

DELICIOUS PUDDING.—Take a deep pudding-dish and butter it; cover the bottom and sides with thin slices of bread, white or brown, then a layer of pared and cut apples or pears, or both, mixed with any other fruit you fancy; then sprinkle some sugar; then a layer of bread in slices or bits; then fruit, and so on until the dish is full. Lay thin slices of bread over; fill up with any fruit-juice, or water, lacking this; cover with a plate and bake in a slow oven four hours. Hot or cold, it is most delicious. Any sauce would spoil it.

PEACH PIE.—Pare and halve ripe peaches.—Never use inferior fruit for a pie. Line your dish with good crust and lay in your peaches, the hollow parts up. Sprinkle on these half a cup of white sugar. Add some bits of butter and a little brandy; cover and bake.

GREEN CORN PUDDING.—Grate the corn from four good sized ears; add one pint of milk, two well beaten eggs, and a piece of butter the size of an egg, salt and pepper to taste. Stir three tablespoonfuls of flour in a little cold water, add it to the rest, beat all well together, and bake an hour.

TO COOK EGG PLANT.—Slice thin, peel and rub each piece with salt, and cover all with water, putting a weight on top to keep them under. Let them stand for two or three hours, then wipe the slices dry; dip each one into beaten egg, then into rolled cracker crumbs, and fry in equal parts of very hot butter and fresh lard, until they are well cooked through, and of a bright brown color.

BAKED APPLE DUMPLINGS.—One quart flour, two tablespoons lard (half butter is better) two cups of milk, one teaspoon soda dissolved in hot water, two teaspoons cream tartar sifted into the dry flour, one saltspoon salt; mix the shortening into the flour after you have sifted it and the cream tartar together, put in the soda and wet up quickly, just thick enough to roll into a paste less than half an inch thick. Cut in squares and lay in the centre of each a juicy, tart apple, pared and cored; bring the corners of the squares together, and pinch slightly; bake to a fine brown. Eat hot with rich sweet sauce.

CAPONIZING.

Capons have ever been esteemed among the greatest delicacies of the table; and though, from Shakespeare's time, certain characters have been known by their "fair round belly with good capon lined," they are, comparatively, a recent luxury in this country. The capon is made by the extirpation of the reproductive organs in male fowls. If a cock, when young, is emasculated, a remarkable change takes place in him. His natural fierceness is quelled; he becomes placid and peaceful; his pugnacity has deserted him; he no longer seeks the company of the hens; he grows to a far larger size than he otherwise would have done; he acquires flesh with far greater rapidity, and that flesh is peculiarly white, firm, and succulent, and even the fat is perfectly destitute of rankness. To these advantages another may, perhaps, be added—viz, the capon may, by a little management, be converted into an admirable nurse.

"The art of making capons has been practised," says Dickens, "from the earliest antiquity, in Greece, India and China, for the purpose of improving the flesh of birds for the table, in tenderness, juiciness and flavor. In England it is chiefly practiced in the great poultry breeding districts of Sussex, Essex, and Berks, and is not so well understood in other parts of the country. There are individuals, indeed, who make a trade of it, and it is best to employ one of these, when they can be had.

Various methods are used in performing the operation. The Chinese mode, as detailed by Dickens, is as follows:

"The Chinese, who are very expert in the art of making capons, use the following method: The wings of the fowl being folded back till they meet, the left foot of the operator is placed on them, the fowl being laid on its left side; the great toe of the right foot is placed on its legs. The feathers are then plucked off by the side; an incision about an inch in length, commencing about an inch from the backbone, and extending obliquely downward, is then scooped out. The other stone is removed in the same manner. No blood issues from the spermatic cords, nor does the animal seem to feel any pain. The hooks are then removed, the wound closed, the feathers which had been plucked off are stuck upon the wound with the blood, and the wing being put down on it, the animal walks off as if nothing had happened.

The French mode is more simple. In France, young cocks, three months old, are made choice of for the operation, which must, if possible, be performed before July, as it has been remarked

that capons made later than this seldom prove fine. The incision is made as already explained, the finger inserted, the stone removed with a dexterous twist of the finger, only acquired by experience, the wound sewed up and rubbed with oil, and, finally, the comb is cut off.

It is usual, among the French, after the operation, to feed them for three or four days with bread soaked in wine, cooping them up in a place where the temperature is not too high; for, when the weather proves to be very hot, the wound is apt to mortify and cause death.—*Dr. Bennett.*

THE WHEAT MARKET IN ENGLAND—The Mark Lane, London Express of July 19th, says: The weather has continued showery and unsettled. Heavy rains in certain districts have laid the grain crop. The excessive rainfall at this critical period tended to emphasize the firmness which has recently characterized the grain trade. Owing to the depletion of the granary stocks for English wheat, prices have been well sustained, and in some cases slightly higher, but offerings are so small and the quality so inferior that the choice has been much restricted, consequently there has been a good demand for such qualities of foreign as can be substituted, notably Australian and New Zealand, which readily brought from 49 to 51 shillings. Red wheat continues unusually scarce, particularly Saxonska and winter American both of which are readily taken at 53 shillings exstore; so that, in spite of good harvest prospects in America and Europe, there appears little chance of any decline in the immediate future, while the possibilities of a smart rise are quite on the cards. The stocks of wheat in London, July 1, were nearly 82,000 quarters less than at the same date in 1879, while it is estimated that the total of about 136,000 quarters including a large proportion of foreign wheat, which during the past fortnight has gone rapidly into consumption. The stocks of maize are also largely diminished, while oats show little variation.

A NEW INDUSTRY.—The Tallahassee Floridian notices the receipt in that city of a consignment of olive oil, from fruit grown in an olive grove, near Dungeness, on Cumberland Island, which was pure, sweet and rich, far exceeding in flavor the imported oil.

A very good article of salad oil is made from cotton seed, in Newbern, N. C., and other places in the South. Indeed much of it cannot be distinguished from imported sweet oil. We see no reason why we cannot supply all the demand for oil in the preparation of dishes, in our own country, and no longer depend upon Europe for that luxury. It would increase our resources to a great extent.—*Eds, MD, FAR.*

New Advertisements.

Brown Chemical Co., Fertilizers, etc.
 Baltimore Coal Tar Co., Roofing Materials, etc.
 Chas. E. Easter, New Wheat.
 Ellwanger & Barry, Strawberry Plants.
 A. G. Mott, Agricultural Implements.
 Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society.
 Lester Bros., Fertilizers, etc.
 J. T. Eaton, Sheep Wanted.
 Peter H. Morgan, Roofing Materials, etc.

Notices of New Advertisements.

Owners of sheep would do well to read the advertisement of Mr. J. T. Eaton, of N. C., who wishes to buy good ewes.

The old and reliable nurserymen, Ellwanger & Barry, of Rochester, N. Y., offer strawberry and other plants for August and fall planting.

Lester & Bros. is an old and very extensive firm dealing in Fertilizers. Mr. Lester may be said to be the pioneer in grinding and manipulating bones on an extended scale.

We call attention to the advertisement of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society's Fair, which we noticed last month editorially, and which promises to be a great show that will do credit to the Keystone State.

A. G. Mott's old and well known Agricultural Implement House advertises as agent for the Belle City Feed Cutter, a new implement which promises much.

Mr. Peter H. Morgan, President of the Granite Roofing Company, of Baltimore, offer their renowned cement for roofing material, which we have heretofore spoken of so favorably. See their advertisement.

The Roofing materials manipulated by the Baltimore Coal Tar Company are much sought after and give general satisfaction. See their advertisement in this number.

We call special attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Brown Chemical Company of this city, on advertising page, of this issue.—This company, in connection with Powell's Pre-

pared Chemicals, which have become so popular, are now manufacturing all kinds of high grade fertilizing goods, and we advise farmers to make inquiries of them before purchasing their fall supplies. Mr. W. S. Powell, who is the treasurer of the company and patentee of the Prepared Chemicals, bearing his name, gives the business his close personal attention, and is always ready to give any information about goods of this class.

HAPPILY DISAPPOINTED.—Disappointments are frequently grievous to bear, but having received letters almost daily from parties who have been "happily disappointed" we relate their experience which will be profitable for every one to remember. Thousands have written to the proprietors of Kendall's Spavin Cure, stating that they began using it without any faith that it would cure spavins, but had been happily disappointed as it had completely cured the spavin and removed the bunch without blistering, and after using it for various purposes, all state freely that they find it the very best liniment ever used for any lameness on beast or man. Please read the advertisement for Kendall's Spavin Cure.

SALT FOR ANIMALS.—Many farmers are very stingy in the matter of supplying animals with salt. They seem to think that the money invested in salt for animals is virtually thrown away, and they study how to avoid this loss as far as possible. Occasionally a farmer will find that some sheep will live six months without eating salt, and he loses no time in making his discovery known to the world. A large proportion of farmers furnish salt to their animals but once a week. On these occasions they eat so much of it that they feel uncomfortable during the following day. Stock of all kinds should have salt constantly within their reach, whether they are in the yard or pasture. It is very easy to keep a supply of salt in an open box in a shed where cattle can have free access to it. It requires but little ingenuity to erect a salt-box in a pasture so that its contents will not be wasted. All that is required is a hanging roof, that can be moved by the heads of cattle and sheep. When cattle have a supply of salt always within their reach they will never eat so much at any time as to render them uncomfortable. Salt is not a luxury, but a necessity, and it should be supplied without stint. Animals know better than their owners do how often they require salt. Any stock owner would object to being allowed to taste salt but once a week.

BALTIMORE MARKETS -- AUG. 1.

BUTTER.

For table use.....	0 18a0 20
" Cooking and bakery.....	11 a 12

CHEESE.

N. Y. State.....	0 9a0 10
" Western	7 1/4 a8

COTTON.

Demand is good.....	11 1/4 a'2
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EGGS.

Different localities.....	10
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FERTILIZERS.

Jobbing rates are here quoted. Contracts for large orders can be made at reduced figures. 2,000 lbs. to the ton

Peruvian Guano.....	\$50 00a65 00
Turner's Excelsior.....	\$50 00
do Ammonia Sup. Phos.....	40 00
Soluble Pacific Guano.....	45 00
Rasin's & Co.'s Sol. S. Is. Guano.....	50 00
Excelsior Soluble Phosphate.....	50 00
do Cotton Fertilizer.....	50 00
Holloway's Excelsior.....	46 00
Holloway's Phosphate.....	40 00
Whitman's Phosphate.....	45 00
Plaster.....	per bbl. 1 75
Orchilla Guan A. per ton.....	30 00
South Sea Guano.....	50 00
Stingluff & Coa Dissolved Raw Bone.....	45 00
Stingluff & Co's Dissolved Bone Ash.....	40 00a42 00
Whitman's Potato Phosphate.....	45 00
" Dissolved Missouri Bone.....	45 00
" " Bone Ash.....	40 00

GRAIN.

Corn.....	0 55a0 60
Oats.....	0 04a0 45
Rye.....	0 07a0 76
Wheat.....	1 10a1 11

POTATOES.

Early Rose, per bbl.....	2 00a2 50
Peerless, per bbl.....	2 0'a2 25
Peach Blow, per bbl.....	2 0'a2 10

LIVE STOCK.

Beef Cattle	4a150
Hogs, fat.....	4 1/4 a6
Sheep.....	4a4 50

SEEDS.

Clover Alsike.....	3 1/2 b 40c
do Lucerne best.....	40c
do Red, Choice.....	8c
do White.....	40c
Flaxseed.....	3 bush. a1 00
Grass Red Top.....	3 bush. 1.25a1.50
do Orchard.....	2.25a
do Italian Rye.....	3.50
do Hungarian.....	
do German Millet, per bus.....	
do Ordinary " ".....	
do Timothy 45 lb.....	2.75
do Kentucky Blue.....	1.50a2.00

Cotswold Sheep for Sale.

—:0:—

40 to 50 RAM and EWE LAMBS, that promise to shear from 12 to 20 lbs. to the fleece; sired by imported "GOLDEN LOCKS," of nearly 400 lbs. carcass and 21 1/2 lbs. fleece; and Duke of Gloucester of 350 lbs. carcass and 24 fleece. Also a few choice Yearling Rams. My clip of wool from 35 sheep will average from 12 to 15 lbs to the fleece; choice specimens have given 15, 16, 16 1/2, 17, 18 1/2, 19 1/2, 20 1/2 lbs. to the fleece.

E. C. LEGG,

June-11.

Kent Island Maryland.

Pickwick Club.**Pickwick Club.****Old Rye Whisky.****DIPLOMA. RYE WHISKY.****SATTLER & Co.****Cor. Charles & Pratt Sts.****PROPRIETORS.****SATTLER & CO.**

IMPORTERS OF

Wines, Gin, Cognac, &c.

— ALSO —

ROSBACH MINERAL WATER.

Mayly



THE



Highland Park Hotel

Will be Opened for Visitors on

MAY 14th, 1880.

By E. B. COLEMAN, who can be seen at the Carrollton Hotel on Wednesday and Saturday from 12 to 1 o'clock. jy2t.

Opened until September 15th.

JOSEPH MATTHEWS.

THOS. MATTHEWS BROWN.

HENRY C. MATTHEWS.

**THOS. MATTHEWS & SON,
LUMBER MERCHANTS.**

No. 88 NORTH HIGH STREET,

And Cor. of Canton Avenue and Albemarle St.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Dealers in

VIRGINIA, CAROLINA AND GEORGIA YELLOW PINE TIMBER.

AND KEEP IN STOCK

A Large Assortment of Dry Lumber, suitable for

Bridge and Ca. Builders, Cabinet Makers, Pattern Makers,

House and Ship Carpenters, Machinists, and Wheelwrights.

FENCING, SHINGLES, LATHS, FICKETS & DRESSED LUMBER. jy1y



WIRE RAILING

AND

ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS

DUFUR & CO.

No. 36 N. Howard Street, Baltimore, Md.

MANUFACTURE

Wire Railing for Cemeteries, Balconies, &c.

SEIVES, FENDERS, CAGES, SAND and COAL SCREENS, WOVEN WIRE, &c.

Sep-1y.

ALSO, IRON BEDSTEAD, CHAIRS, SETTEES, &c., &c.

High Class Poultry

Eggs from 10 carefully selected Brown Leghorns, 8 fine Dark Brahmas and choice Light Brahmas, from J. E. Loyd's 1st premium stock, finest in the State, and also a few settings from a hen of 1st premium stock White Leghorn, at \$1.50 per 13. Eggs from Imperial Pekin Ducks 1st premium birds, \$2 per 13 eggs; packed to hatch, and delivered at express free.

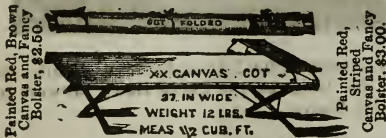
A. W. FRIZZLE,

232 Pennsylvania Ave., Balto., Md

P. S.—All bred in the county.

Mch-tf

XX COT (not painted, White Duck) \$2.



Makes a perfect bed. No mattress or pillows required. Better than a hammock, as it fits the body as pleasantly, and lies straight. Folded or opened instantly. Self-fastening. It is just the thing for hotels, offices, cottages, camp-meetings, sportsmen, etc. Good for the lawn, piazza, or "coolest place in the house." Splendid for invalids or children. Sent on receipt of price, or C. O. D. For 50 cts. extra, with order, I will prepay expressage to any railroad station east of Mississippi River and north of Mason & Dixon's Line. For 75 cents, in Minnesota, Missouri and Iowa.

HERMON W. LADD, 108 Fulton St., Boston; 207 Canal St., New York; 165 N. Second St., Philadelphia; 94 Market St., Chicago. Send for Circulars.

Jy 3t

NEW CROP TURNIP SEED. All the best varieties—Hungarian Grass and German Millet, Seed Luckwheat Sugar Corn for fodder, Late Cabbage, Celery and other plants. Particular attention to orders by mail.

C. B. ROGERS,

133 Market Street, Philadelphia. Jy-1t



TO SHEEP OWNERS!

The City of Baltimore offers for sale a limited number of Thoroughbred "Southdown Ram Lambs," from the celebrated Druid Hill Park stock. These Lambs are from Lord Walsingham Ewes, and are sired by Ram No. 28, bred by Henry Webb, of Streetly Hall, England, imported at large cost by the Park Commissioners. For the encouragement of sheep breeding, the price this season has been fixed by the City at \$20. A printed pedigree sent with each Lamb. Address Captain Cassell, Assistant Superintendant, Druid Hill Park, Baltimore, Md.

my5t

PATENTS

obtained for new inventions, or for improvements in old ones. Caveats, Trade Marks and all patent business promptly attended to.

Inventions that have been Rejected may still, in most cases, be patented by us. Being opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and engaged in **Patent Business Exclusively**, we can secure patents in less time than those who are remote from Washington and who must depend upon the mails in all transactions with the Patent Office.

When Inventors send model or sketch we make search in the Patent Office and advise as to its patentability **free of charge**. Correspondence confidential, prices low, and **NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS OBTAINED**.

We refer to Hon. Postmaster General D. M. KER Rev. F. D. Power, to officials in the U. S. Patent Office and especially to our clients in every State of the Union and in Canada. For special references, terms, advice, &c. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,

FOUR POINTED STEEL BARB WIRE.

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

MERITS OF BARB FENCE.

It is the cheapest fence made; the most durable; is not affected by fire, wind or flood; does not cause snow drifts; takes fewer fence posts; stock cannot push it down; it protects itself—acts on the defensive; it takes but little room; you can cultivate close to it; weeds are easily kept out of it; requires but little labor to put it up; you can draw at one load enough to fence a farm; and can fence a good sized farm in a day; it is the greatest practical invention of the age, and has come to be the farm and railroad fence of the country.

Sheep culture presents a striking example of the inefficiency of the fencing now in use. No branch of farming is more profitable if sheep could be protected. But no fence heretofore tried, except this, will keep sheep in, and dogs and wolves out. It is easily seen, thus overcoming one of the main objects to plain fence wire. Its length is not effected by heat or cold. The wire is put up on spools in lengths of about one hundred rods, weighing 100 to 110 lbs., so as to be easily handled. One round measures 15 feet in length; 352 lbs measures a mile. Send for Circulars and Special Prices.

E. WHITMAN, SONS & CO., 141 & 143 W. Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LAWN MOWER FOR 1880.

Surpassing all Others

AND PRONOUNCED

"THE BEST."



The PENNSYLVANIA LAWN MOWER stands today at the head of the list of Lawn Mowers in the United States.

PRICE LIST FOR 1880.

Width of Cover.	Style.	Power Required.	Weight.	Price
10 in.	8 in. wheels.	a child.	30½ lbs.	\$14
12 "	" "	a lad.	31½ "	18
14 "	" "	a lady.	36 "	20
16 "	" "	one man size.	38 "	22
18 "	" "	" " "	41 "	24

NEW MACHINES

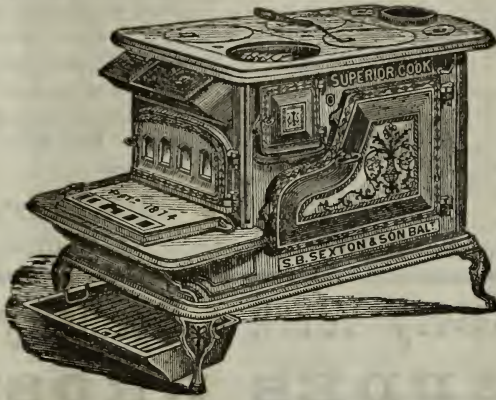
FOR CUTTING HIGH GRASS.

15 in.	10½ in. wheels,	6½ in. cylinder, man size, 48 lbs.	\$23
17 in.	10½ in. wheels,	6½ in. cylinder, man size, 51 lbs.	25

The manufacturers have the most flattering testimonials from those who have used the *Pennsylvania Lawn Mower* and can fully guarantee its working more easily than any other mower in use. It will cut longer grass and run longer without oil; it is substantially made, and, altogether, the popular mower.

E. WHITMAN, SONS & CO.

141 W. Pratt St., Baltimore, Md

SUPERIOR COOK.**FOR WOOD OR COAL.****Three Sizes—No. 7, No. 8, No. 9.**

The above cut represents the Superior Cook, a new first-class Cook Stove finished in the best manner, with the latest improvements, and one that cannot be excelled in its Baking or Cooking qualities. It is of a new and handsome design, full size, with large Oven, economical, very heavy and durable, made of the best material, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. Manufactured and For Sale by

S. B. SEXTON & SON,

No. 111 W. Lombard St., 2nd door West of Light St.

Foundry, 154 to 160 Conway St.

BALTIMORE, MD.**JNO. M. RHODES & CO.**

Manufacturers of Rhodes

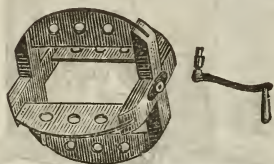
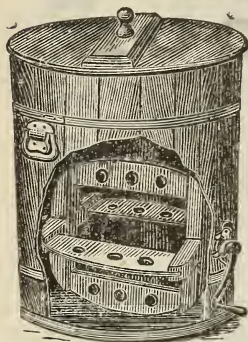
STANDARD MANURES,

AND

Dealers in Fertilizer Materials,

82 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE.

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THE MONUMENTAL CHURN.

We offer this Churn as the best and and cheapest ever put on the market. Its simplicity, low price, ease with which it can be cleaned and exposed in all parts, to the air and sun, to be always clean and sweet, and the short time it requires to produce butter, are merits which make it superior to every other churn. Price \$2.50 and \$3.50 according to size

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1820. Cemetery Work a Specialty. 1878.

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Marble and Granite Monuments, Tablets, Tombs, Headstones,

Monumental Statuary and Vase Footstones, New Pattern of Marble Post and Curbing, for inclosing Cemetery Lots.

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**Turnip Seed**

NEW CROP.

READY IN JULY.

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Catalogues free on application.

PURPLE TOP STRAP-LEAVED TURNIP,

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**BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD;
THE GREAT DOUBLE TRACK
NATIONAL ROUTE AND SHORT LINE**

**TO THE
NORTHWEST, WEST AND SOUTH**

To take effect

SUNDAY, May 23, 1880, at 1.30 P. M.

A. M. Leave Camden Station,

- 4.20 †Washington and way stations.
5.05 †WASHINGTON EX. VA. MIDLAND,
LYNCHBURG, DANVILLE. South &
Southwest. RICHMOND, via Quantico.
6.30 Ellicott City and way stations.
6.45 Washington and way stations.
7.10 Staunton, Va. Springs and Annapolis
Ex., and Stations on Metropolitan Brh.
8.00 †ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO,
COLUMBUS PITTSBURG AND WASHING-
TON EXPRESS (Annapolis and Valley
Branch except Sunday).
7.55 †Piedmont, Strasburg, Winchester, Hager-
stown, Frederick and way, via. Main
Stem. (On Sunday to Ellicott City
only)

9.00 †Washington, and Way stations. (On
Sunday connects for Annapolis.)

10.30 WASHINGTON EXPRESS.

P. M.

- 12.15 Washington, Annapolis and way sta-
tions.
1.30 †On Sunday only for Washington and
Richmond, via Quantico.
way.

1.30 Ellicott City and way stations.

2.50 Washington and way stations.

4.00 WASHINGTON EX. RICHMOND, via Quan-
tico

4.20 Winchester, Hagerstown, Frederick and
way.

5.00 †Washington, Annapolis and way

5.20 †Frederick and way Stations.

4.00 †CHICAGO, COLUMBUS AND WASH. EX.

6.20 †Martinsburg and way stations.

6.25 †Washington and way stations.

8.10 †ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, PITTSBURG
AND WASHINGTON EXPRESS. (No con-
nection for Pittsburg on Sunday.)

9.00 †On Sunday only, for Mt Airy & Way

11.15 Mt. Airy and way stations.

For Metropolitan Branch— 7.10 A. M., †1.30
and 2.50 P.M. For Rockville †8.15 A. M., †4.00
and †8.10 P.M.

All trains stop at Relay.

Leave Washington for Baltimore.

5.00, †6.50, 6.55, †9.00 10.00 A. M. 12.10;
†1.35, †1.40,, 2.00, 3.30, 4.30, †4.40, †5.45, †6.45,
7.30, †9.35, †10.15 P. M.

†Daily. †Sunday only. Other trains daily
except Sunday

L. M. COLE, W. M. CLEMENTS,
Feb-uf G'l Ticket Agent. M. of T.

COL. W. W. W. BOWIE will fill promptly, all CASH Orders for Stock, Poultry Fertilizers &c., enquiries about Improved Stock, Fertilizers, &c., free of charge, to any Subscriber of the Maryland Farmer. His long experience eminently qualifies him for this duty, which he is willing to perform in the interest of the "Farmer" and the benefit of its patrons.

Address him at Maryland Farmer Office,

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60

Perfumed Chromo &c. Cards, name on, 30c. 43 Mixed Cards and Oct 1y
Box Pocket Knife, &c. Autograph Album, 25c. Game Auction,
Box. 35 Fun Cards 10c. Clinton Bros. Chattanooga, Tenn.

HUGH BOLTON & CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1798,

**31 & 33 McELDERRY'S WHARF,
BALTIMORE,**

Febry Manufacturers and Dealers in

GLASS OILS. PAINTS, & NAVAL STORES.

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West Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.

J. & B. L. WAGNER.

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This RESTAURANT is the oldest and most extensive in its accommodations of any in the city.

The BAR is filled with the finest of all kinds of LIQUORS. The TABLES are covered with the best substantial food the markets afford, besides, at the earliest moment they can be procured in the different seasons, every variety of delicacy that land and water furnish, in

BIRDS, GAME, FISH, FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Prices moderate. The crowds, which lunch and dine daily, attest public approbation of the superior management of the house.

It is a convenient place for travellers, who stop only a few hours or a day in the city, to get their meals. It is the popular resort of country gentlemen from the counties, particularly from Southern Maryland, being convenient to Railroads and Steamboats, and in the midst of the business portion of the city.

The Proprietors will be grateful for the continuance of the extensive patronage they now enjoy, and will do their best to give entire satisfaction to all visitors.

Jan-1v



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STOVER WIND ENGINE CO., Freeport, Md.
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Coal. Coal. Coal.
MITKIEWICZ, COOKE & CO.
 White and Red Ash
ANTHRACITE
COAL.
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COAL.

Especial attention given to this Coal for Manufacturers and all Steam Purposes.

By Cargo or less Quantity.

ALSO,

Wood of all kinds.

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All Coals of best quality. Storage Free to Dealers.

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Private Telephone Wharfs and Yards. Also connected with "Telephone Exchange" in both city.

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ESTABLISHED 1818.

HORNER'S
FERTILIZING SALTS,

With which any farmer can make his own fertilizers.

CHEMICALS
 And other materials for making
HOME FERTILIZERS.

Muriate Potash, Kainit,
 Sulphate Soda, Plaster,
 Peruvian Guano, Oil Vitriol,
 Nitrate Soda, Dried Blood,
 Dissolved South Carolina,
 Dissolved Raw Bone, &c., &c.

A full supply of PURE Materials always on hand and for sale at lowest market prices. Formulas for home manipulation, estimates as to cost, and information regarding mixing, &c., cheerfully given.

HORNER'S
 Pure Slaughter House
BONE-DUST
 AND
DISSOLVED BONE,
 GUARANTEED THE
 "Best in America."

HORNER'S
 AMMONIATED
Raw Bone Superphosphate

AND CONCENTRATED
SUPERPHOSPHATE
FOR ALL CROPS.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

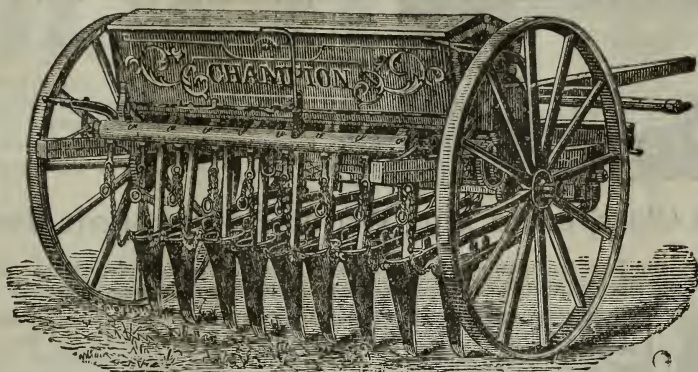
Joshua Horner, Jr., & Co.,
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\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me. Dec-1y

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me. Dec-1y

CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.
THE CHAMPION GRAIN DRILL
With Fertilizer and Grass Seed Attachments.
THE BEST DRILL IN THE WORLD!



ITS POINTS OF SUPERIORITY:

It is the lightest Draught Drill in the market.

It has the best grain distributor ever invented.

It has the only Fertilizer Attachment that always gives Satisfaction and that will sow sticky Phosphates.

It has less cog wheels and machinery and is Simpler than any other Drill.

It gives less trouble to the Operator than any other drill.

It pleases the Purchaser better than any other drill.

Don't Fail to See it before Purchasing any other.

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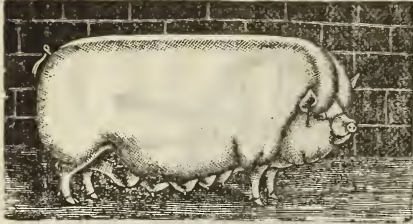
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W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO.

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IMPORTERS, BREEDERS and SHIPPERS of THOROUGH-BRED LIVE STOCK. Jersey and Ayrshire Cattle and Calves, of the richest butter and milk stock. Southdown and Cotswold Sheep and Lambs unsurpassed. Premium Chester White Pigs, Yorkshire Pigs of best importations, (see cut herewith from life) Berkshire Pigs, (sired by the famous Imported Prize Boar The Collier, and out of other imported, noted boars and sows) Essex and Poland China Pigs—all of the best Strains. Send for elegant, new illustrated catalogue.

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Fowls, Chicks, and Eggs for hatching always for Sale at Low Prices, considering the high quality, and reputation of our stock. Also Fancy Pigeons, Thorough-bred and Sporting Dogs.



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This new and beautiful Hotel, located upon the site of "Old Fountain Hotel," extended by an elegant front on Baltimore street, is convenient alike to the business man and the tourist

It is the only Hotel in Baltimore of the new style, embracing

ELEVATORS, SUITS OF ROOMS, WITH BATHS,

And all conveniences; perfect ventilation and light throughout, and was planned and built as a Hotel, new from its foundation.

Its elegant and convenient Office and Exchange Room, with Telegraph, &c., will at all times be at the disposal of the merchants and citizens of the city.

The location of the Ladies Entrance on Baltimore street, and the beautiful Drawing Rooms connected therewith, will give to families more than the usual degree of quietude and seclusion.

The undersigned refers to his career of over thirty years as a Hotel Manager in New York and Baltimore, and feels confident that, with a new and modern house, he can give entire satisfaction to his guests.

To accommodate Merchants and others who visit Baltimore, the proprietor will charge \$3, \$2.50 per day for the rooms on third, fourth and fifth floors, making the difference on account of the elevation. Ordinary transient rates for lower floors, \$4 per day. Dinner Tickets—\$ per dozen. Board by the month, from \$40, per month upward, according to location of rooms.

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CHESAPEAKE CHEMICAL WORKS.**OIL VITROIL**

MANUFACTURERS AND MANIPULATORS OF PHOSPHATES ON
ORDERS AND FORMULAS FURNISHED BY
OUR FRIENDS.

To those who want to manipulate their own Phosphates, we offer
a full line of PURE MATERIALS.

Having completed extensive improvements and additions to our
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*We offer to the Trade the following Goods, all of which are ab-
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DISSOLVED GROUND BONE,

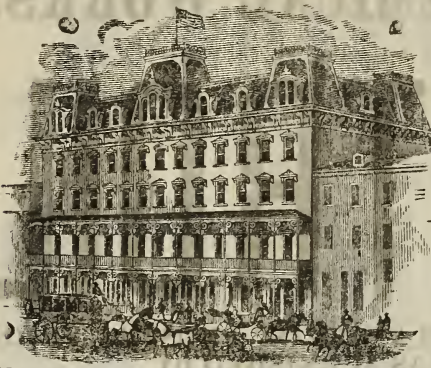
Containing 3 per cent. of Ammonia.

Dissolved South American Bone Ash.**DISSOLVED SOUTH CAROLINA PHOSPHATE.****SLINGLUFF'S No. 1 Ammoniated Super-Phosphate,****SLINGLUFF'S Naive Super-Phosphate.**

This article we confidently recommend as one of the very highest grade on the
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Its locations, in the commercial centre of the city, commends it alike to the Commercial Traveller, the Tourist and Business men generally.

Owing to the decline in the cost of many articles appertaining to our expenses, the rates of Board will be reduced after March 10th, 1877, to

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Being the only Hotel in the country at the above rates, possessing all the modern improvements, including

FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER ELEVATOR, which will be in constant operation, making all parts of the house desirable and easy of access.

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Valuable insecticide for the extermination of the Colorado Beetle, Cotton Worm and Canker Worm. For prices, circulars and opinions, write to **HEMINGWAY'S LONDON PURPLE COMPANY, Limited, 90 Water Street, New York.**

Professor C. V. Riley, says London Purple can be more effectually sprinkled or sprayed on to the plant than Paris Green, by virtue of its greater fineness.

Professor C. E. Bessey, Professor of Botany, Ames Iowa, says: "It promises to be a most excellent remedy. It quickly kills both the Larvæ and Winged Insects."

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JOHN SCHERER & SON,

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Doors, Blinds, Glazed and Unglazed Sashes,
MANTELS, MOULDINGS, FRAMES, BRACKETS,
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MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Pure Fine Ground Bone, Pure Dissolved Raw Bone, Pure Dissolved S. C. Bone, Phosphate, Pure Dissolved Bone Black, Pure Super Phosphate of Lime, Sulphate of Ammonia, Sulphate of Soda, Sulphate of Potash, Kainit, Muriate of Potash, Nitrate of Potash, Nitrate of Soda, Ground Plaster, Oil of Vitriol 66°, and all Chemicals, &c., used in making Super Phosphate.

Nos. 36 and 38 South Charles Street.

Baltimore, Md.

Send for Price List,

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Factory at Locust Point



Whitman's METAL LINED CUCUMBER WOOD PUMPS.

Most Perfect Pump ever Invented.

The Weak Point in other Cucumber Pumps is in this rendered *indestructible*.

SUITABLE FOR WELLS OF ANY DEPTH.

Complete for 20ft. Well, \$7 to \$10.

The simplest arrangement for drawing water in the world.

They are easily kept in repair. They can be put down in five minutes

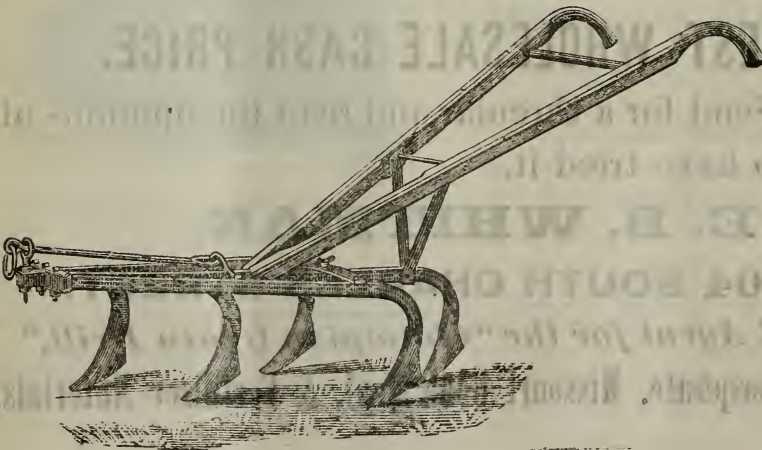
They will not freeze. They will last for years without repair.

E. WHITMAN, SONS & CO

141 & 143 W. Pratt Street

BATIMORE, MD.

Whitman's Improved Iron Frame Cultivator.



THE BEST CULTIVATOR MADE.
Manufactured by E. Whitman, Sons
& Co., 141 and 143 W. Pratt St.,
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BRITISH MIXTURE!

A High Grade Phosphate!

Sold direct to Farmers at Lowest Wholesale

Cash Prices.

Price 1 to 3 Tons,	\$32.00 per 2,000 Lbs.
“ 3 to 6 “	31.00 per “ Lbs.
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Delivered on board Cars or Boat in Baltimore.

No Agents,

No Commissions,


No Credits,

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This article is a high grade Phosphate, better in every respect than the great majority of \$40 to \$50 Phosphates; and instead of being sold through Agents on long credit, is sold direct to the Farmer

—AT THE—

LOWEST WHOLESALE CASH PRICE.

 Send for a Circular and read the opinions of those who have tried it.

E. B. WHITMAN,

No. 104 SOUTH CHARLES STREET,

General Agent for the “Champion Grain Drill,”
Whitman Phosphate, Missouri Bone Meal, & Fertilizer Materials.



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Commencing SUNDAY, July 4th, 1880. Leave Hillen Station daily (except Sunday) for Williamsport, Hagerstown, Waynesboro and Emmitsburg 8.10 A. M., 1.15 P. M. For Gettysburg, Hanover, and points on H. J. H. and G. R. R. (through cars) 8.10 A. M. and 4.15 P. M. For Frederick 7.10 A. M. (through car) 4.15 P. M. For Chambersburg, Pa. 4.15 P. M.

For Union Bridge 8.40 and 10 A. M., 4.15, 4.50 and 6.10 P. M. Pen-Mar Express 9.00 A. M.; Reisterstown 2 P. M.

Trains arrive at Hillen Station at 7.30, 8.30, 10.10 A. M., and 3.0, 4.35, 6.20 and 7.35 P. M.

On Sunday—Leave Hillen Station for Union Bridge 9 A. M. 2.00 P. M. Arrive at Hillen Station 8.50 A. M. 7.40 P. M.

Trains stop at Intermediate Stations; also Charles Street, Penna. Ave. and Fulton, except Pen-Mar Express and trains leaving Hillen at 1.15 P. M. and arriving at 10.10 A. M. The last two stop only at principal Stations east of New Windsor.

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B. H. GRISWOLD, General Ticket Agent.
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FIRST CLASS STEAMSHIPS

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN,

BALTIMORE & SAVANNAH GA.,

Boston and also Providence.

Through Bills of Lading and Passenger Tickets issued to all points in

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Berkshire Pigs of all ages for sale at reasonable prices. My herd won thirty prizes last season. Bronze Turkeys from prize winning strains.

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Our **WELL AUGER** is the cheapest, bores the fastest. We are the oldest and largest firm in America. Send for our pictorial catalogue. UNITED STATES MFG CO., Chicago, Ill.

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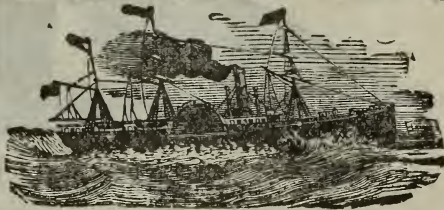
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NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH,
THE SOUTH,
AND SOUTH-WEST,

Leaves Union Dock at 6 P. M.; Canton Wharf, foot of Chesapeake street, at 7.30 P. M.; connects closely on fast schedule for Wilmington, Raleigh, Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, Atlanta, Florida, and all points South to New Orleans; also for Petersburg, Lynchburg, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Memphis, and intermediate points.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Mathews and Yorktown; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Cherrystone, Edenton and Plymouth (on Saturdays lay over at Norfolk); daily with James River boats.

Canton cars of Madison Avenue Line run every 15 minutes to corner of Elliott and Chesapeake streets, one square from steamer.

For tickets and information, apply at Company's Office, 157 W. BALTIMORE STREET, or on board of Steamers.
WM. M. LAWSON, Agent.
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DAILY

Fast Freight & Passenger Line.

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RATES OF FREIGHT

by the Popular and Reliable Lines,

YORK RIVER RAILROAD

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Piedmont Air Line,

From BALTIMORE to all POINTS SOUTH

This is the ONLY LINE which has

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THROUGH RICHMOND.

Time QUICK and LOW RATES Guaranteed

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YORK RIVER LINE.

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R. FOSTER, General Manager.

REMINGTON AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Steel, Carbon & Iron PLOWS.

Improved MOWERS and HORSE RAKES,

HORSE HOES, SHOVEL PLOWS,

CULTIVATORS,

SOLID STEEL

Shovels, Scoops, Spades,

Hoes, Forks, Rakes,

&c, &c.

—No 25—
Patent Carbon
IRON BEAM



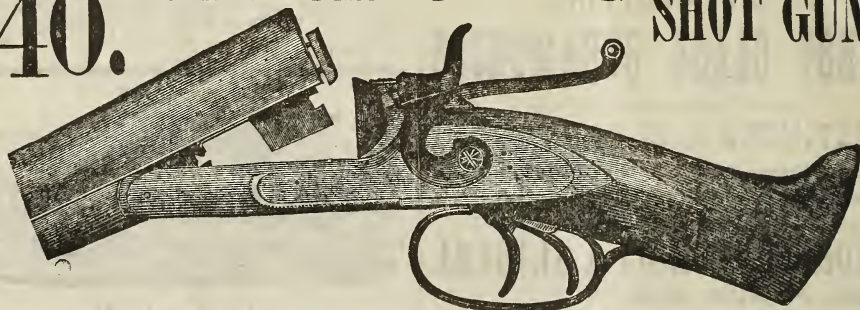
"CARBON METAL."—A practical mixture of Refined Steel, Wrought Iron and other metals cast in form, HARDER than Steel or any surface-chilled Iron (the chilled iron being subject to soft spots). By our method the metal is uniform all through, every cast being alike; or, by change of compound can temper to any desired hardness for other purposes, combining strength, great wear and durability; subject to fine polish, it will scour in any soil. Costs less than Steel, and a trifle more than Cast Iron, but far superior and cheaper.

REMINGTON'S IMPROVED

\$40.

BREECH-LOADING

SHOT GUN.



Rebounding Locks.

THE BEST GUN MADE.

Warranted in every respect.

Fine English Twist and Damascus Guns from \$45 to \$95. Also Remington Rifles &c.

The Latest Triumph.

THE NEW REMINGTON

Sewing Machine.

LARGE ARM, SIMPLE, NOISELESS.



SELF

SETTING NEEDLE,
THREADING SHUTTLE,
WINDING BOBBIN,

Elegant in finish, and in fact the only Perfect Machine Made.

**A. & A. G. ALFORD,
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July

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SLIFER, MERRYMAN & CO.

GENERAL AGENTS

Marsh No. 4 Combined Reaper and Mowre,

Bates Harvester,

New Complete Corn Drill,

New Mower,

Lion Hay Rake,

Standard Rake,

Ohio Chilled Plow,

Baldwin Fodder Cutter.

DEALERS IN

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS,

And a Full Line of

Agricultural Implements,

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

Agents Wanted. **85 S. CHARLES STREET,**

BALTIMORE, MD.

STIEFF

Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS!

HIGHEST HONORS

Over all Americam and many European rivals at the

EXPOSITION, PARIS, 1878.

THE STIEFF PIANO

Combines in a wonderful degree the essential qualities of a perfect instrument, namely:

BRILLIANCY,

SWEETNESS,

EVENNESS OF TONE

FAULTLESS ACTION,

EASY TOUCH,

ARTISTIC FINISH,


EXTREME DURABILITY.

Every Piano is a Work of Art.

PERFECT IN DESIGN,

PERFECT IN WORKMANSHIP,

ELEGANT IN APPEARANCE

A large assortment of Second-hand Pianos always on hand. General Agent for Burdett, Clough & Warren Peloubet, Pelton & Co., New England, and Taylor & Farley Organs. Pianos and Organs sold on monthly installments.  Send for Illustrated piano or organ catalogue.

CHAS. M. STIEFF,

No. 9 NORTH LIBERTY STREET,

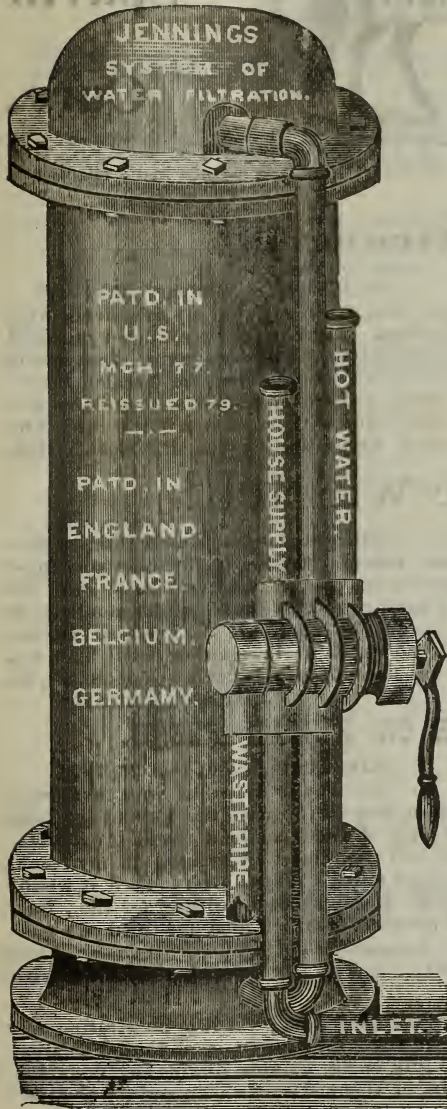
Aug—ly

BALTIMORE, MD.

Jennings' System of Water Filtration.

ESTABLISHED IN NEW YORK CITY IN 1876.

AND IN BALTIMORE IN 1879.



This machine placed in a house and connected with the inlet pipe from the street filters and purifies all the water entering the house without impeding its volume or force. Entirely unlike any other apparatus ever made and THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL SYSTEM of filtering water under pressure IN THE WORLD. Has had four years test under every variety of circumstances in New York City, and is now in successful operation in dozens of places in Baltimore, in public buildings, schools, laundries, factories, mills and private dwellings. The system is invaluable for filtering feed water for STEAM BOILERS, saving a large percentage of fuel by prevention of incrustation, giving dryer and CLEANER steam and more than doubling the life of the boilers.

Description of the Machine.

The cylinder of the filter is of cast iron, about 4 feet 6 inches long, and 18 inches in diameter, and weighs some 700 pounds. This cylinder is filled with charcoal of suitable size and quality, to thoroughly filter and purify the water passing through it. Both ends of the cylinder are fitted with iron gratings covered with copper wire gauge, which arrests the coarser impurities in the water. To this cylinder is connected a six-way valve, and to the valve is connected the inlet pipe from the street, the supply pipe to the house, *hot water* connection with the kitchen (or steam boiler for cleansing purposes), and the waste pipe to the sewer. This valve is operated by a single lever. To cleanse the filter when it shows signs of becoming clogged, it is only necessary to give this lever a quarter-turn, which shuts the street water off from the filter, and allows a *reverse current of hot water* from the boiler to pass through the filter, washing all the impurities into the sewer.

The machine for domestic purposes is usually placed in the cellar, and can be set by any plumber without interfering with the existing conditions of the pipes of the house. The process of cleaning requires only three to five minutes, about once a week.

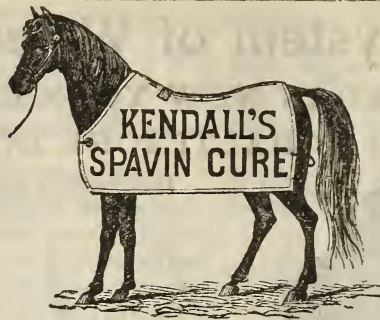
The apparatus can, if desired, be placed in the kitchen, or where a tank in the upper part of the house is supplied by wind mill or ram, the filter is placed under the tank. Once placed in a house, there is no reason why the apparatus should not last as long as any of the pipes in the house. There being nothing of a destructible nature used in its manufacture, the filtering material never requiring renewing or repacking.

SMALLER FILTERS ADAPTED TO ALL PURPOSES, AND VARYING IN PRICE FROM
TWO DOLLARS AND UPWARDS ALWAYS ON HAND.

OFFICE 226 WEST BALTIMORE STREET.

R. S. JENNINGS, Manager.

Seely

Kendall's**Spavin****Cure.****Kendall's****Spavin****Cure.**

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. READ PROOF BELOW.

FROM
Rev. P. N. Granger,
 Presiding Elder of the St. Albans District.

St. Albans, Vt., January 20th, 1880.

Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents:—In reply to your letter I will say that my experience with Kendall's Spavin Cure has been very satisfactory indeed. Three or four years ago I procured a bottle of your agent, and with it cured a horse of lameness caused by a spavin. Last season my horse became very lame, and I turned him out for a few weeks, when he became better, but when I put him on the road, he grew worse, when I discovered that a ring-bone was forming. I procured a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure, and with less than a bottle cured him so that he is not lame, neither can the bunch be found. Respectfully yours, P.N. GRANGER.

Perseverance will tell!

Sloughton, —, March 16th, 1880.

B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents:—In justice to you and myself, I think I ought to let you know that I have removed two BONE SPAVINS with Kendall's Spavin Cure, one very large one; do not know how long the spavins had been there. I have owned the horse eight months. It took me four months to get the large one off and two for the small one. I have used 10 bottles. The horse is entirely well, not at all stiff, and no bunch to be seen or felt. This is a wonderful medicine. It is a new thing here, but if it does for all what it has done for me, its sale will be very great. Respectfully yours,

CHAS. E. PARKER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE ON HUMAN FLESH.

BAKERSFIELD, VT., Dec. 23, 1879.

B. J. KENDALL & Co.: Gents.—I wish to add my testimony in favor of your invaluable liniment, "Kendall's Spavin Cure." In the spring of 1862 I slipped on the ice and sprained my right limb at the knee joint. I was very lame, and, at times, suffered the most excruciating pain. I wore a bandage on it for over a year, and tried most everything in my reach, but could find nothing that would give me permanent relief. When I overworked, it would pain me very much. In April, 1878, I began to think I should be a cripple for life, but, having some of "Kendall's Spavin Cure," thought I would try it. I used one-third of a bottle, and experienced relief at once. The pain left me and has not troubled me since. I feel very grateful to you, and would recommend "Kendall's Spavin Cure" to all who suffer with sprains or rheumatism.

Yours truly,

MRS. J. BOUTELL.

Is sure in its effects, mild in its acts, as it does not blister, and yet it is penetrating and powerful to reach any deep seated pain or to remove any bony growth or any other enlargement, it used for several days, such as spavins, splints, curbs, callons, sprains swellings, any lameness and all enlargements of the joints or limbs, or rheumatism in man and for any purpose for which a liniment is used for man or beast. It is now known to be the best liniment for man ever used, acting mild and yet certain in its effects. It is used full strength with perfect safety at all seasons of the year.

Send address for Illustrated Circular, which we think gives positive proof of its virtues. No remedy has ever met with such unqualified success, to our knowledge, for beast as well as man. Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. All Druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors.

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Our Belts are warranted to run straight, do as much work, and last as long as any other make in the
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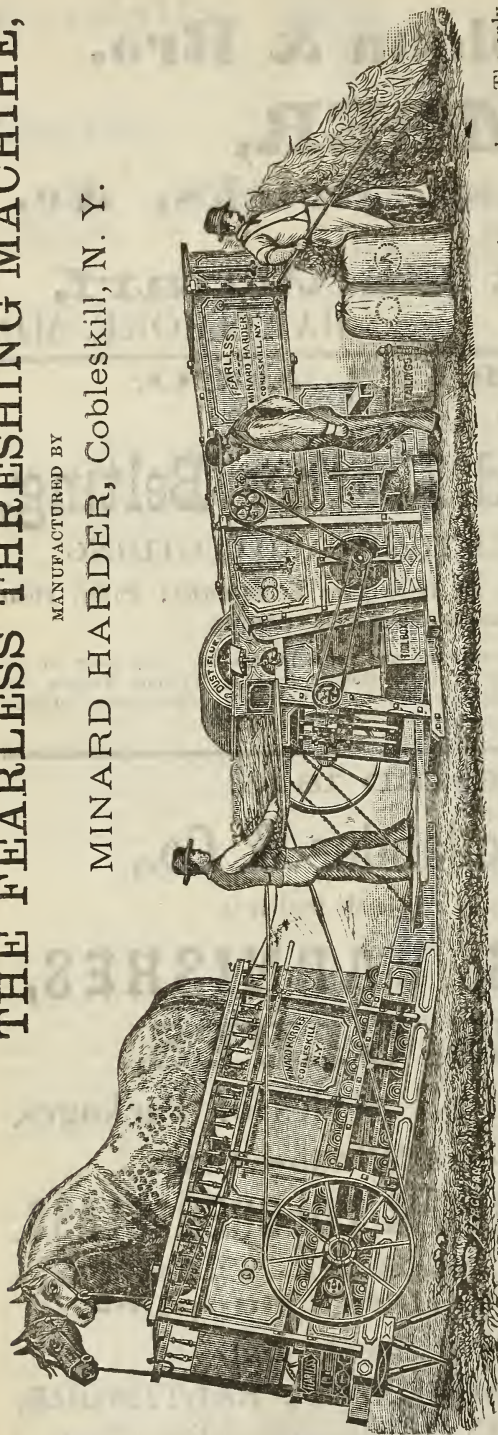
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The Two Grand Gold Medals were also Awarded the **HARDER MACHINE**, at the Grand National Trial, Auburn, N. Y. For "slow and easy movement of horses, 15 rods less than 14 miles per hour; Mechanical Construction of the best kind; thorough and conscientious workmanship and materials in every place; nothing slighted; excellent work, &c.," as shown by official Report of Judges, Thrashers, Separators, Fanning Mills, Wood Saws, all of the best in Market.

W. C. Lander, of Oregon, Rockingham Co., N. C., writes December 15, 1879, about the Fearless Two-horse Machine, as follows: "Have only Lever-power (8 horse) machine to compete with. Have compared books and find we threshed more in a week than any of them. Have threshed 50 bushels of wheat per hour, 14 bushels damp oats in 115 minutes, the first 95 bushels without stopping. The first four days out this season I threshed 1000 of wheat and set the machine 17 times. Have threshed 17,000 bushels grain, sawed 500 cords wood, this fall, and now have it running the machinery in a tobacco factory."

And, I. B. Skipper, of McClellanville, Charleston Co., S. C., writes March 1, 1879, also about our Two-horse Machine, as follows: "The machine gives full satisfaction. It threshes 200 bushels per hour, and that is as fast as I want to thresh. I think it can beat any thrasher in the known world. It was all right and never got out of order one minute from the day we started until we finished. Some of our threshing was rice."

One-horse, Two-horse and Three-horse Machine, mounted or unmounted, as may be devised. For Catalogue, with Prices, full Information, and Judges Reports. Address, Apôt

MINARD HARDER, Cobleskill, N. Y.

TO WHEAT GROWERS!

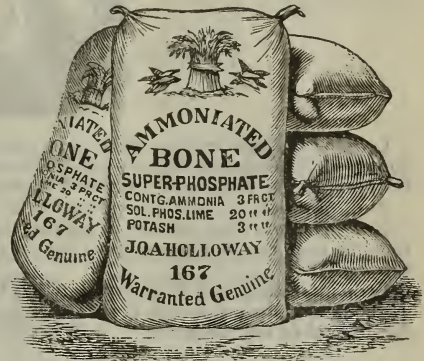
The undersigned PIONEER, in the manufacture of Fertilizers in this city and Originator in 1858 of the formulas and processes of manufacture of

“Excelsior” and “Ammoniated Phosphate”

so well and favorably known by the Agricultural public, relying upon his experience and personal reputation hitherto acquired in the uniform excellence of these Fertilizers AS MANUFACTURED BY HIM, continues to offer them to the Farmers and Planters of Maryland and Virginia, with the assurance that the high standard quality of each will be maintained as heretofore.



—AND—



The above are the most concentrated FERTILIZERS ever offered to the Farmer—combining all the stimulating qualities of Peruvian Guano, and the ever-durable fertilizing properties of Bones, in fine, dry powder, prepared expressly for drilling, it is the universal opinion of the Farmers of Maryland and Virginia, after over twenty years experience in the use of the *Excelsior manufactured by me*, in Growing Wheat, that an application of 100 pounds is equal in its effects to 200 pounds of any other Fertilizer or Guano, therefore fully 50 per cent. cheaper.

With my present advantages and superior facilities for Manufacturing, I challenge competition with any Fertilizer sold in the United States in QUALITY, MECHANICAL CONDITION and PRICE.

By strictly adhering to my *Original Formulas*, using only the most concentrated materials, and *superintending in person their manufacture—as for the past twenty years,*

UNIFORM QUALITY IS GUARANTEED.

Farmers to secure the ONLY GENUINE EXCELSIOR and PHOSPHATE, prepared according to *my original Formulas established in 1858*, should see that every Bag is branded as above, with the ANALYSIS and MY NAME IN RED LETTERS.

J. Q. A. HOLLOWAY,

Originator and Manufacturer,

107 McElderry's Wharf, Baltimore, Md

To Tobacco Planters!

J. J. TURNER & CO.,

"EXCELSIOR,"

1858



1880

Forming the most concentrated, universal and durable fertilizer ever offered to the farmer—combining all the stimulating qualities of Peruvian Guano, and the ever durable fertilizing properties of Bones. In fine dry powder, prepared expressly for drilling.

After twenty-two Years' experience by the Planters of Maryland and Virginia in the use of "EXCELSIOR," it is their unanimous opinion that an application of 100 pounds of "EXCELSIOR" is equal to from 200 to 300 pounds of any other fertilizer or guano, and, therefore, full 100 per cent cheaper.

Farmers should see that every bag is headed with the Analysis, and our name, in red letters, which we hope will prove sufficient protection against counterfeit articles. All further abuse of our name being disclaimed for the future. A large supply of Peruvian Guano for sale.

Feb-17

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AMMONIATED

BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE,



Composed of the most concentrated materials, it is richer in Ammonia and Soluble Phosphates than any other Fertilizer sold, except our "Excelsior," and is made with the same care and supervision; uniform quality guaranteed; in excellent order for drilling.

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ORCHILLA GUANO

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Wheat, Corn, Oats, Buckwheat & Grass,
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PLANTS, &c. GARDEN SEED IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES.

Prices. Early Cabbage, Tomato and Egg Plants ready for delivery early in the season at lowest
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Horse Pitch Fork manufactured
It is warranted simple, strong,
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Every wound or injury, even by accident or
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of East Indian and other orchids, &c. New French
and English Roses. A set of beautiful new Coleus.
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An immense Stock of all the New and Stand-
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Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

New Pears, New Peaches—with a large stock
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in great variety for Parks, Lawns, Garden, &c.

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of all sizes, all of the finest quality, and at the low-
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of the finest quality, fresh and pure grown by my-
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Being extensively engaged in importing and
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consequently my facilities for seed saving are un-
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The following Catalogues with others now ready
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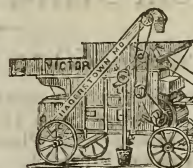
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Selection of Roses.*

No. 6. *A Catalogue of New, Rare
and Beautiful Plants, with a Colored
Plate free to Customers—to others, 10
cts. A plain copy to all applicants
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JOHN SAUL,

Feb-

Washington, D. C.

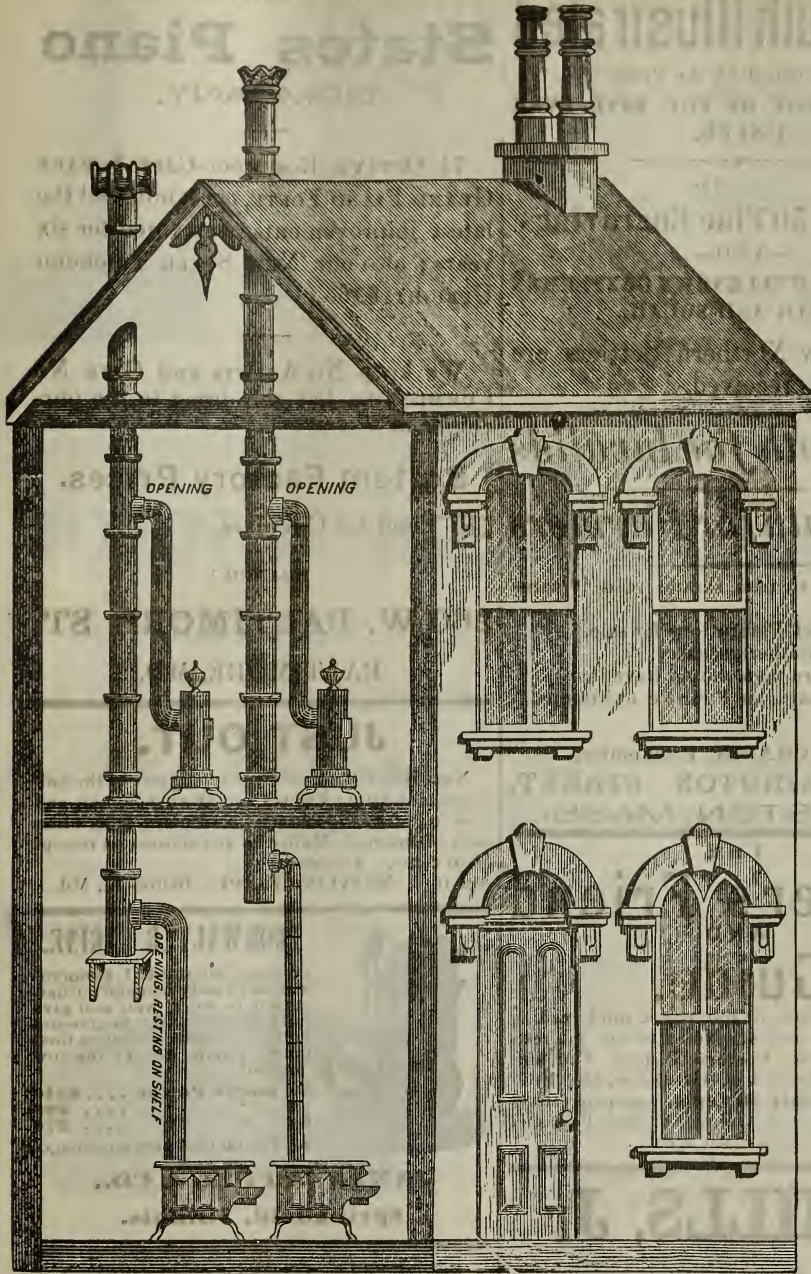


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Is the only kind that has ever
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in one day from damp and
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List, which contains many
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Our Fire Clay Chimney Pipe does not Rust or Crumble or Crack by Heat. It has been used 9 years for Dwellings, Schools, Churches, &c. No Danger from Fire, as it does not communicate Heat to Wood. It is as solid as Brick and no Bricks or Bricklayer are required; any one can put it up. Each piece is 2 feet long and rests in the bowl of the next. Plain Pipe 40 cents per foot. A complete chimney to be in 2 stories can be furnished for about \$5.00. Send for descriptive circular with full information.

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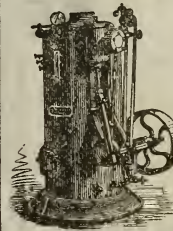
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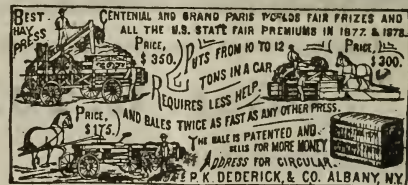
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Boiler complete, including Govern-
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3 Horse Power	\$240
4½ " "	250
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18 SIZES, 8½ TO 60 FEET DIAMETER,
ONE MAN TO FORTY HORSE POWER.—VICTORIOUS.
Centennial, 1876; Australia, 1877; Paris, 1878.

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I also keep in stock LUMBER for Towers, Plain or Ornamental: WROUGHT IRON PIPE, PUMPS, all kinds BRASS WORKS and FITTINGS. Call or Address

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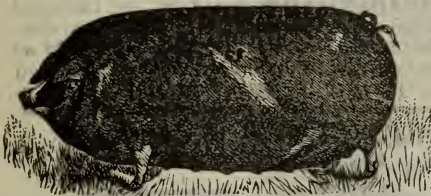
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"IDLE GIRL," age 2 years; weight as here shown, 560 pounds.

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Differs from all others; a beautiful jet black, absolutely unchangeable upon all fabrics, coarse or fine, resisting chemicals and severest tests of the laundry, no "preparation," or sunning, or ironing is required, but goods may be starched and ironed to get a smooth surface for fine writing. As superior to best ink hitherto known as electric light is to tallow candle. Ladies once trying use no other, and tell friends what a treasure it is. Does not dry up and spoil as some do. Cheapest as well as best. 25 cts. of any druggist, grocer, stationer, bookseller, and dealers generally. Samples mailed free on receipt of stamp for postage.

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Cannot be excelled for the Cure of Blind Bleeding,



Ulcerating, Portuning and Itching Piles.

We guarantee it in every case, matters not of how long standing or how deeply rooted, it gives instant relief, and cures the most chronic cases, in from one to three weeks, if used as directed. All we ask is a trial, to convince that it will cure when all other means have failed.

Sold by all dealers in medicines. 50 cents per bottle. Or sent free on receipt of price, by

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All styles, Gold, Silver and Nickel, \$8 to \$150. Chains, etc., sent C. O. D. to be examined. Write for Catalogue to STANDARD AMERICAN WATCH CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.

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GUN WORKS,
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Send stamp for Catalogue. Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, sent c. o. d. for examination.

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Will cure or prevent Disease. No HORSE will die of COLIC, BOYS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time. Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent LOG CHOLEBRA. Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPS IN FOWLS. Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.

Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject. FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION. Sold everywhere.

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AND BERRIES OF ALL KINDS.

ALL SALES GUARANTEED.

Send Invoice by Mail the day you Ship.

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The only Southern Rake and Drill Factory in the Country.



These cuts represent our 20 Steel-Tooth Horse Rake, with Iron Hubs (or Locust Hubs boiled in oil)—9,000 in use—and our Positive Force-Feed Grain, Seed, and Fertilizing Drill (which can be changed to sow any quantity while Drill is in motion), with Pin or Spring Hoes—8,277 in use and giving satisfaction. All manufacturers say theirs are the best. All we ask is, send for Descriptive Circular and Price-List, which contains letters from persons using them. All are warranted. HAGERSTOWN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MFG. CO. Hagerstown, Maryland.

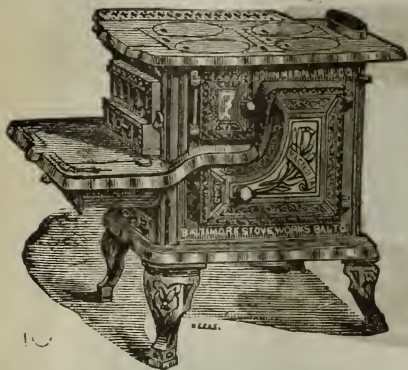
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296 W. Baltimore St., & 1 N. Liberty St.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

FIRE PLACE HEATERS,
HOT AIR FURNACES.

Manufacture Wholesale and Retail

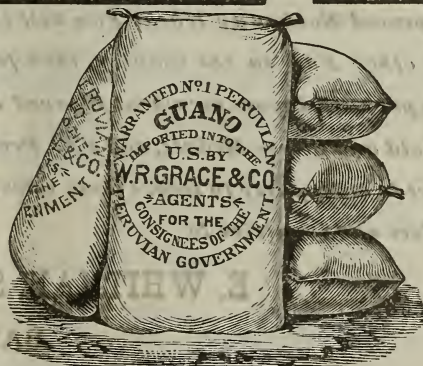
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COOK AND HEAT STOVES.



MAGNOLIA
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Steam Heating and Plumbing.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

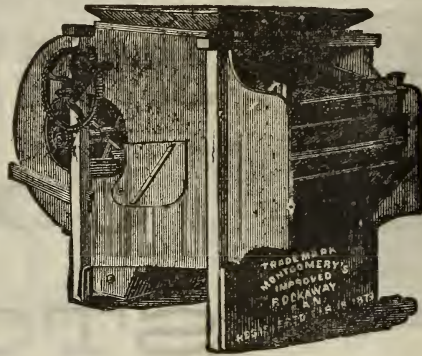


The undersigned, agent for the sale of **PERUVIAN GUANO**, imported into the United States by Messrs. W. B. Grace & Co., New York, agents for the consignees of the Peruvian Government, having just received per ships "Cashmere," "St. Lucie" and "Mystie Belle," a full supply direct from the best Guano deposits, Containing 10 per Cent. of Ammonia, offers it for sale, delivered from the Government Storehouses, Water's Wharf.

J. Q. A. HOLLOWAY,
107 McElderry's Wharf, Mar-ly Baltimore, Md.

Montgomery's Improved Rockaway Wheat Fan.

FOR 1880.



We call the attention of the trade to these justly celebrated FANS for the coming season. Farmers of Maryland, Virginia and Delaware will appreciate the Montgomery Fan this year more than ever before, after their experience last year with the inferior Western Fans, which were sold in these markets, most of which are already shaking to pieces. The Montgomery Improved Rockaway Wheat Fan will clean wheat so much better than any other Fan in the country, that farmers can realize from 2 to 5 cents per bushel more for wheat Cleaned with this Fan. It has received 16 Gold and Silver Medals, and 222 Premiums. Merchants should not neglect to order early to secure these celebrated Fans.

Address all orders and inquiries to

E. WHITMAN, SONS & CO.

April 10th 1880.

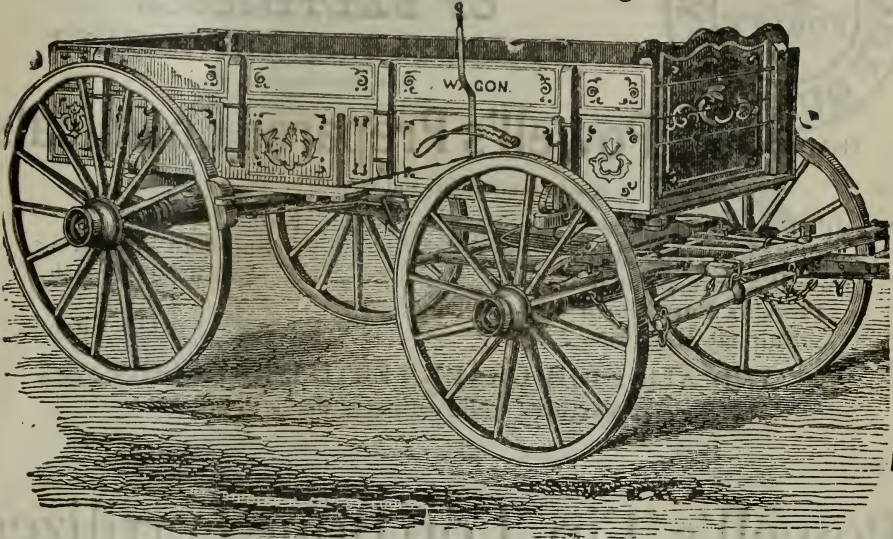
BALTIMORE, MD.

BALTIMORE, MD, APRIL 10th, 1880

The Messrs. E. Whitman, Sons & Co., are the only persons who have the right to manufacture and sell "The Montgomery Improved Rockaway Wheat Fan," with all its patents and improvements, and I most cheerfully invite and recommend all my friends and customers to send their orders direct to this house, where I am now employed and superintend the manufacture of these justly celebrated Fans.

JOS. MONTGOMERY,

Whitman's Farm and Freight Wagons.



THIMBLE SKEIN.

Capacity.

3 inch Thimble Skein, Light 2 Horse.....	\$ 90 00—	2500 lbs.
3½ " " " Medium 2 Horse.....	95 00—	3000 lbs.
3 " " " Heavy 2 Horse.....	100 00—	4000 lbs.
3½ " " " 3 or 4 Horse.....	105 00—	5000 lbs.
4 " " " for 4 Horses, with stiff tongue,		

pole and stretcher chains..... 115 00— 6000 lbs.

The above are complete with whiffletrees, neck yoke, bed and top box, stay chains, &c.

IRON AXLE WAGONS.

1½ inch Iron Axle, Light 2 Horse.....	\$100 00—	2300 lbs.
1¾ " " Medium 2 Horse.....	105 00—	2800 lbs.
1¾ " " Heavy 2 Horse.....	110 00—	3500 lbs.
2 " " for 4 Horses, with stiff tongue,		
pole and stretcher chains.....	120 00—	5000 lbs.
2½ " " 4 " " " " " " " " " "	150 00—	7000 lbs.

The above are complete, with whiffletrees, neck yoke, bed and top box, stay chains, &c.

Brakes and Seats furnished for either the Thimble Skein or Iron Axle Wagons at the following additional cost, viz :

Spring Seat, (with 2 steel springs) \$6. Patent Brakes, \$4. Lock Chain, \$1.

DEMOCRAT (or Country Driving) WAGONS.

No. 2, with half springs, 1 spring seat, shafts.....	\$100 00
No. 3, 3 full springs, 2 seats, shafts and pole.....	135 00
Jersey Buggy " " " " " " " " " "	160 00

EVERY WAGON WARRANTED.

E. WHITMAN, SONS & CO.,

Nos. 141 W Pratt Street, Baltimore



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W. S. Powell, Treas.

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Sole Manufacturers of

Powell's Prepared Chemicals.

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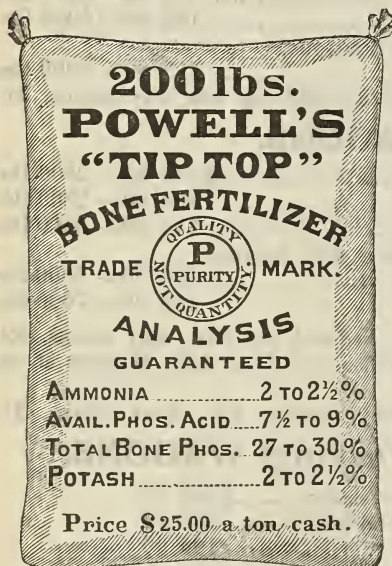
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AND ALL HIGH GRADE FERTILIZING GOODS.
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Powell's Tip Top Bone Fertilizer.

Only one Price--\$25.00 a ton Cash. No Commissions to Agents.

SPECIAL NOTICE.



The "Tip Top bone fertilizer, as will be seen by analysis, is very rich in plant food. We put it on the Market as being much cheaper and equally as good as many of the higher priced brands that are now sold. The analysis of this fertilizer is guaranteed, and is in the best mechanical condition for drilling. *There is not one pound of earth or foreign matter used in making the compound.* These facts, with the high chemical value and low price of the "Tip Top," will make it fill a demand made by a great many farmers for a cheap and efficient Fertilizer where they have not the time or means of manipulating chemicals successfully.

GIVE IT A TRIAL.

A pamphlet giving full description of our goods and testimonials from leading farmers as to their qualities, mailed to any address on application to

W. S. POWELL, Treasurer, 25 S. Sharp St., Baltimore, Aug 1y

THE GRANITE ROOFING COMPANY of BALTIMORE

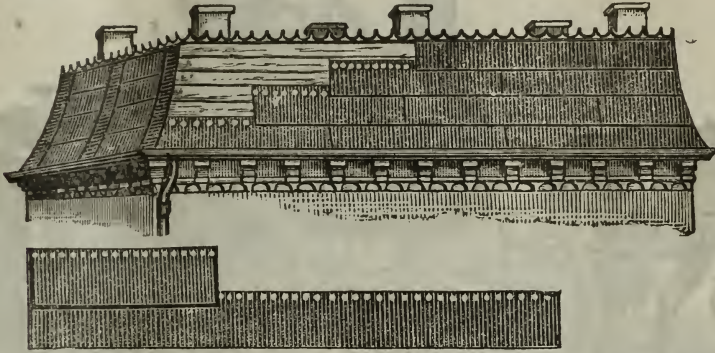
Office, and Factory, 14 S. Front St.

P. H. MORGAN, President and Sole Agent for the United States.

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FAVORABLE TERMS TO AGENTS, &c.

Received Highest Premium at Maryland Institute Fair, held in October last for Roofing Material Cement, and Diploma for Tank.



No other Roofing enjoys the reputation universally accorded our Granite Roofing. It is as fire-proof as slate or sheet iron. It resists the action of water and of the strongest acids. It is good for the lining of Cisterns or Water Tanks, will not color or give any distaste to Drinking Water. It is more durable than any other kind of Roofing. It resists and arrests dampness. It can be walked on without injuring it. It is adapted for steep as well as for flat roofs. It can be easily and rapidly laid on by inexperienced persons. All these qualities render it unequalled for Rolling Mills, Steamboat Decks, Barges, Manufacturing Establishments, Railroad Depots, and for every description of buildings, particularly such as are liable to take Fire, &c.

The Granite Roofing Company also manufactures Roofing Paint for Metallic or Shingles Roofs, Damo Walls and Iron Work generally. It keeps constantly on hand all kinds of Felt and Cements.

The Granite Roofing is manufactured by machinery, ready to lay on the building. It is rolled in sheets 15½ feet long by 32 inches wide and ¼ inch thick. It is put up on rollers and securely packed for shipping to any distance.

The Granite Roofing Company will make special terms with agents or parties in the roofing business.

Repairing old roofs of every description promptly attended to and charge moderate. Country Orders Solicited.

Norwithstanding the superior quality and durability of our Roofing, it is supplied on more favorable terms than Tin or Shingles Roofs. The very best references given.

I wish to call attention to a recent invention of mine, viz.: A Tank of any capacity for containing strongest acids. Cost reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

Morgan's Acid Tank.

Mr. Morgan has also Patented an Acid Tank, a model of which he has on exhibition, which will contain for any length of time the strongest acids without leaking. They can be made of wood, brick or iron, of any size or capacity, and are merely lined with this roofing material, and are guaranteed to contain the strongest acids known, and at the same time the cost is more reasonable than any other tank made for the same purpose. Mr. Morgan has the strongest endorsement for Dr. Lieby, of the Patapsco Guano Company's Works, as well as from other prominent men. The following certificates speak for itself:

BALTIMORE, October 3d, 1878.

This is to certify that I had this little Tank made by Mr. P. H. Morgan, filled with strong Muriatic Acid for six days, and that there were no signs of leakage.

As manufacturers, handling large quantities of Muriatic Acid, frequently experiencing difficulties, in providing tanks, which will not be affected by Muriatic Acid, I consider this invention of great value. I will add, that there has been built at the Baltimore Chrome Works, a large tank, holding over 8,000 gallons, which has been used for storage of Muriatic Acid for the last four months, and has given entire satisfaction.

Respectfully,

W. SIMON, PH. D.

Acid Tanks (warranted acid proof) and Water Cisterns of any capacity, cheaply and promptly constructed, either in City or Country. Also Steam Boilers and Pipes covered at shortest notice,

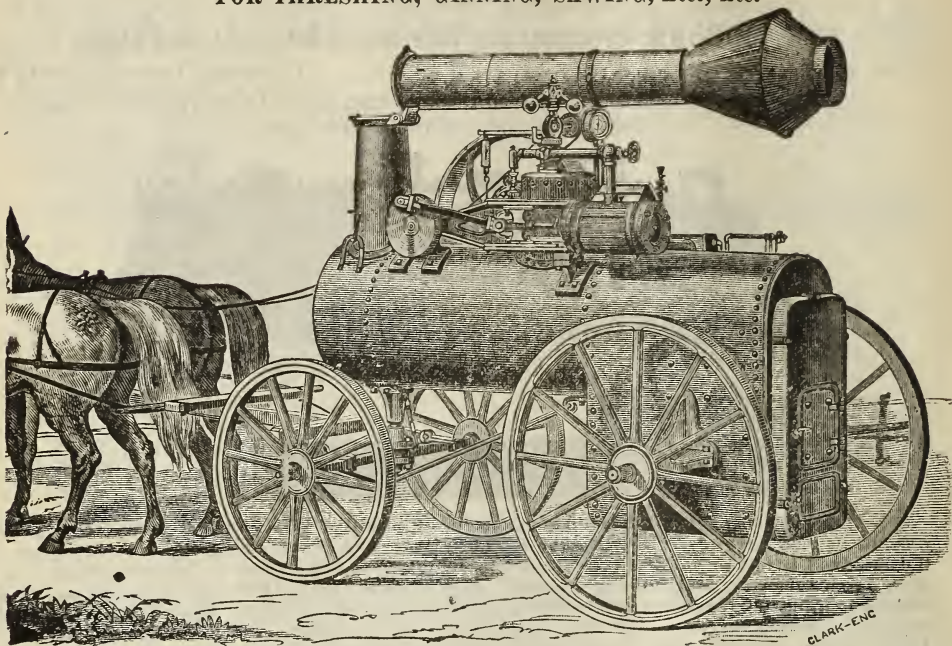
July

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

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STEAM ENGINES A SPECIALTY

FOR THRESHING, GINNING, SAWING, Etc., Etc.



Above cut represents my Vertical Engine, mounted. In use it stands on the base, and it is let up and down with perfect ease. Is adapted for Threshing, Ginning, &c., and while it is in every respect a first-class article, it is the cheapest portable engine made. I make them with and without wheels, and of all sizes; six horses being the leading size.

HORIZONTAL BARS

From four to twenty horse power, adapted to all descriptions of work where power is required, and warranted equal to any made in America. The boilers are made of the best charcoal iron, and I have never had one to give way. *Send for Illustrated Catalogue.*

Sept-1y ADDRESS **A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.**

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CENTENNIAL.
Send for Catalogue.



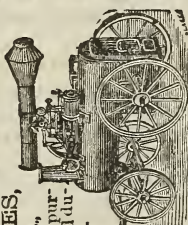
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AND
HIGHEST AWARD

STEAM ENGINES,

A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.,

Cheapest and best for all purposes—simple, strong, and durable. Also Horse Power and Ginnery.

SAW, CRIST AND COB-
MILLS, GINS, PRESSES
AND MACHINERY generally.
Inquiries promptly answered.



Vertical Engines, with or without wheels, very convenient, economical and complete in every detail, best and cheapest Vertical in the world. Fig. 1 is engine in use. Fig. 2 ready for road.

Fig. 1.

Boiler & Cylinder larger than other makers.

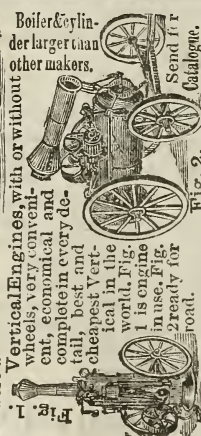


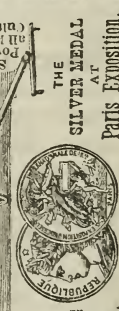
Fig. 2.

The Farquhar Separator
(Warranted)
To be the
Agricultural
Works,
York, Pa.

Lightest, most economical and perfect in use. It separates grain, cleans it ready for market.



HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED
SEPARATORS.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Address A. B. Farquhar, York, Pa.



THE
SILVER MEDAL
AT
PARIS EXPOSITION.

1859

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

1880

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For the Amateur Cultivator, Botanist, Naturalist, and Lover of the Country.
For the Florist, Pomologist, Arboriculturist, Nurseryman, Seedsman and Dealer.
For the Landscape Gardener, Gentleman's Gardener, Market Gardener, Collector and Exhibitor of Flowers and Fruits.

IT IS

For the City, For the Country, For the Park, the Lawn, the Fields, the Woods.
For the Conservatory, For the Walk down the Lane, For the Poor Man's Window Shelf.
For the Terrace, For the Best Hours of Life.
It is a Veteran in Years, but Young and Vigorous in Fresh Acquisitions to the Stores of Horticulture

The Monthly Contents are :

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Fossils, Botany, Horticultural Literature.

Personal Notes of the Editor and Best Original Writers.
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It grows luxuriantly, extra longheads, large berry, tillers out well, stands freezing and thawing, and stands up well until the grain is thoroughly ripe.

Has produced from a quarter peck of seed, sown on a light rotten rock soil, "without cultivation" 15½ bushels of Wheat, weighing 68 lbs. to the bushel.

A sample of the Wheat and Straw can be seen at the office of this paper.

Price—\$10.00 per bushel, \$3.00 per peck.

Apply to

CHARLES E. EASTER,

Aug-2t

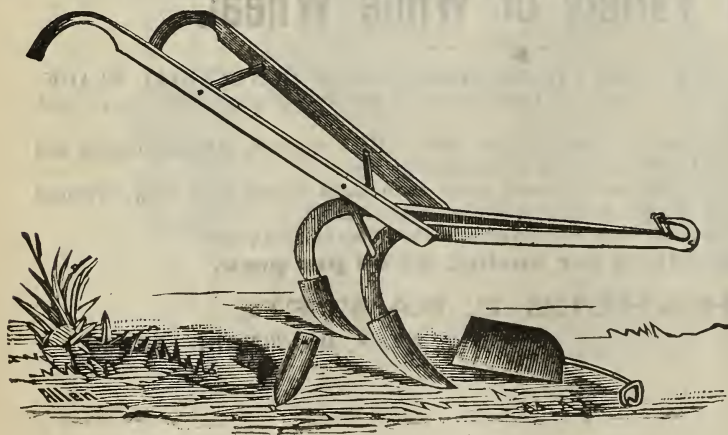
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WHITMAN'S YOUNG AMERICA CORN & COB MILL, CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.



Farmers, Stock Raisers, Dairy men and Poultry Breeders can save more Money with one of these Mills than with any Implement or Machine on their Farm.

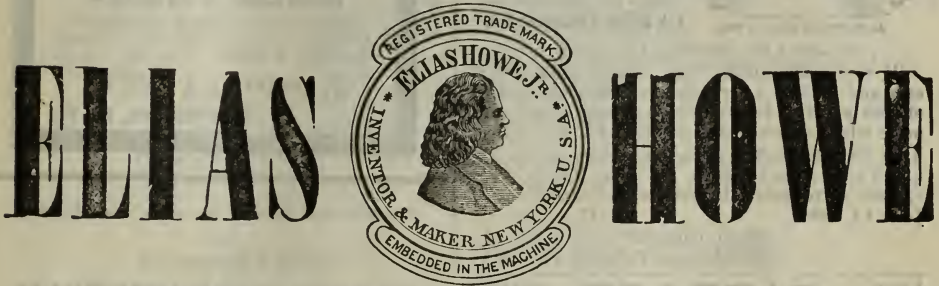
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THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Headquarters for Shovels, Bull Tongues,
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The First. The Last. The Best.

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THE NEW "B" IMPROVED

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LIGHT, SWIFT,
SIMPLE, SILENT,
DURABLE, RELIABLE,
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A SPECIAL DISCOUNT TO CLERGYMEN.

\$15 A Good REFITTED MACHINE for \$15.

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JONES PAT
Polished Steel
DRILL POINTS

As ye sow, so shall ye reap.

Fit all drill boots, run level, cut flat bottom furrows, cover with mellow soil, and instead of crowding the seed into narrow rows but one inch in width, scatter it 3, 4, and 5 inches; the plants thus standing wider apart, have more ROOM TO STOOL, derive more nourishment from the soil, become more vigorous, and produce better developed average heads.

Send for Illustrated Circular with Testimonials to
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Of which the following is a specimen:

"I was in my brother Tom's wheat about a week ago, and noticed a very marked difference in favor of your points. I really believe there is one-third more wheat where it was drilled with your points. Tom told me he had measured some rows, and found sixty-three heads in the same length of row against forty two of the old method of drilling."

H. CLAYTON,

(Pres't Citizens' Nat. Bank of
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Seeds

CABBAGE

HEALTHY
Reliable
PLANTS

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"SHARPLESS"

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August

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ONLY 25 CENTS.

650,000 ALREADY SOLD.

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THE HORSE and His Diseases,

By B. J. KENDALL, M. D.

FULL OF VALUABLE AND PRACTICAL INFORMATION,

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An Index of Diseases,

WHICH GIVES the Symptoms, cause and the Best Treatment of each. A table giving all the principal drugs used for the Horse, with the ordinary dose, effects, and antidote when a poison. A table with an engraving of the Horse's teeth at different ages, with rules for telling the age of the Horse. 65 engravings showing the important points in the structure of the Horse, also illustrating positions assumed by sick horses in different diseases. A valuable collection of receipts, many of which would cost a horse-owner three to five dollars each.

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DISTILLERS OF COAL TAR AND MANUFACTURERS OF
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CHEAP,

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Disinfectants, Carbolic Acid and Carbolate of Lime,

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The best and cheapest Black Paint for Wood or Metals.

All articles in our line at retail as well as wholesale by the manufacturers.

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C. HART SMITH, President

Aug-1y

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OF THE

Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society.

CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS, PHILADELPHIA,

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\$40,000 IN PREMIUMS.

International Exhibition of Sheep, Wool and Wool Products,

September 20th to 25th.

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Entry Books close August 31st.

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Aug-1t



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Agricultural Implement

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I want to buy two or three hundred GRADE MERINO or SOUTHDOWN EWES, for breeding purposes; or would take them and raise on shares. Address, with terms,

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Aug-21

Hollywood, N. C.



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We will furnish—

Farm Implements of Every Description.

Seeds, Fertilizers, High-bred, Fashionable, and Herd book Stock, Poultry &c., and any article wanted upon the farm, in large or small quantities *at the lowest cash prices.*

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TERMS:—In order to supply our customers at the lowest prices, it will be necessary for the cash, or P.O. order, draft on New York or Baltimore, to accompany the order, unless the parties reside in a city or town where there is a Bank or Banking House with instructions to draw at sight.

In ordering goods from us, please write distinctly the shipping address and Post Office, that remittances may be promptly acknowledged, and goods shipped properly.

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141 W. PRATT ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

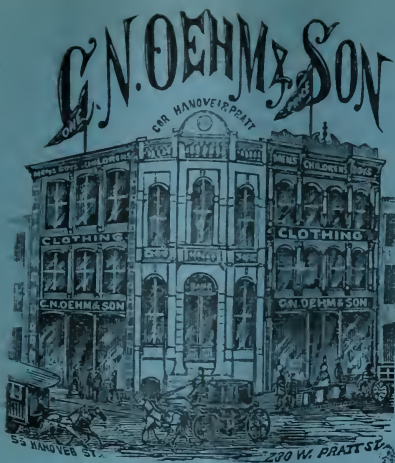
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